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WARSAW PACT BUDAPEST SESSION OPENS, KADAR RECEIVES MINISTERS

LD142125 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar has received the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states: Mladenov of Bulgaria, Chnoupek of Czechoslovak, Wojtaszek of Poland, Frigyes Puja of Hungary, Fischer of the GDR, Andrei of Romania and Gromyko of the USSR took part in the meeting. Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, was also present. In the evening Premier Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner in honor of the foreign ministers in the Hunters' Hall in Parliament. Gyorgy Lazar and Andrey Gromyko made the toasts at the dinner. The Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states began its conference in Budapest today.

Talks End

LD151114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries have ended their talks in Budapest. A joint communique is to be issued on the conference. [passage omitted] The Soviet foreign minister has left Budapest. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Soviet Ambassador to Hungary Pavlov.

TIRANA SCORES WARSAW PACT MANUVERS

AU141113 Tirana ATA in English 0949 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA)--It is reported that the commander-in-chief and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet high ranking officers, Kulikov and Gribkov, are in Hungary. They will participate in the manoeuvres of this military bloc to be carried out in the Hungarian territory. According to reports, the aim of these military manoeuvres is the further perfecting of the armed forces.

With the continued strengthening of the aggressive military Warsaw bloc, the Soviet social-imperialists, which have it as a basic instrument of war, are linked definite plans, drafted in compliance with their strategy to establish their hegemony and expansion wherever possible in the world. To this imperialist aim serve the continued meetings of this military bloc, where the further development of its potential is discussed, the various kinds of manoeuvres organized in the territories of its member countries, the visits of the Soviet marshals and generals in the countries where the troops and armaments of the Warsaw Treaty are deployed. The increase of the military strength of this aggressive bloc serve also the military manoeuvres which will be carried out under the direction of Soviet high ranking armymen.

By conducting military manoeuvres in the territories of the "allied" countries of Eastern Europe, members of the Warsaw Treaty, the Soviet social-imperialists also pursue certain political aims. They want to exert pressure and blackmail on the peoples and countries, where these manoeuvres are conducted, demonstrating their strength and that of the aggressive military bloc of the Warsaw Treaty manipulated by them, to bring pressure and blackmail to bear on the other peoples and countries, which is an integral part of their policy of the strengthening and extension of the spheres of the influence in various regions of Europe. Likewise, the conducting of frequent military manoeuvres on the part of the two military blocs of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, constitutes a new aggravation of the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, which manipulate these blocs, in order to establish their dictate in Europe, just as everywhere in the world.

COMMENT CONTINUES ON SALT-II ACCORD

GDR Journalists' Views

DW1415Z4 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 11 May 79 DW

[Studio Discussion with Kurt Kraus, Guenter Leuschner, and Heinz Brittsche]

[Text] [Kraus] Good evening, dear listeners: You have heard it in our newsreel: the SALT-II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States will be signed. SALT means the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. It was a long way to the agreement, a way documenting another part of the struggle for the implementation of detente. It was a road from which obstacles had to be removed, which was done not last by Leonid Brezhnev and former U.S. President Ford in Vladivostok in 1974, on which progress was made step by step. A word, to begin with, on strategic offensive arms, a definition and interpretation: Heinz Brittsche, perhaps you should say something:

[Brittsche] Three strategic offensive arms which were discussed at the negotiations are weapons sytems, missile systems by which one side reaches the other side directly, or, more concretely, land-based intercontinental weapons with a range of more than 5,000 kilometers or nuclear or diesel submarine-launched missile systems with range which, transported overseas near borders, covers a long distance. These are the strategic offensive arms which were discussed in the SALT-II round.

[Kraus] Weapons, that is, which can be used over a longer distance.

[Brittsche] The distance, of course, is only one aspect. There is the additional factor that these missiles are equipped with nuclear warheads. The point is that these are the most developed mass destruction weapons of today. Therefore, this limitation is so extremely important. SALT-II also covers multiple warhead systems. This term multiple warheads has been frequently referred to recently. This is a launching system with independently targetable missile warheads.

[Kraus] Let us accept this as a rough definition. Then there is the additional question...

[Brittsche] --interrupting. Just one more thing. Naturally strategic bombers are also covered by the agreement, strategic bombers with an extremely long range, the American B-52, for instance, which serve as nuclear arms launchers.

[Kraus] Though we are talking about SALT-II, I also think it would be quite important to remember SALT-I. This agreement was signed 7 years ago. Its contents: A word or two, Guenter Leuschner:

[Leuschner] The contents of SALT-I compared to the present Salt-II agreement are relatively modest. It was a beginning, it was the first time that the two big powers tried to find a way to come to an understanding on such important weapons. The contents of SALT-I primarily consisted of freezing the then existing offensive weapons--the category you just mentioned--at the then existing quantity, except for the strategic bombers at the request of the American side. And there is a second complex: Directly related to the SALT-I agreement was the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of antimissile systems. Both sides at the time agreed on developing only two such antimissile systems each. Subsequently, this was reduced to one system. That is important, since the deliberate renunciation of an antimissile system means that there is no mobilizing factor for the construction of additional new offensive missiles. So if one has antimissile systems one does not automatically try to develop new more effective offensive missiles. By renouncing antimissile systems one has renounced to a limited degree the construction of new offensive missiles.

[Kraus] Offensive mostly is equated with attack: Would you share this opinion, or are there any differences?

[Brittsche] Well, offensive in principle is part of the strategy of every army. There is no difference. The question is, what is the objective of an offensive? For instance, to deter an aggressor? We can consider the problem from our standpoint only. If the Soviet Union had not used its scientific and industrial potential for developing such modern arms enabling it to defy imperialism, then we would already have had nuclear wars on this globe.

[Kraus] So offensive weapons can very well be used for defense, but the question is, who starts war? If somebody starts war, and the attacked strikes back with all weapons at his disposal, which he will doubtless do, and if he strikes back with so-called offensive weapons, then he is not an aggressor? That means, having offensive weapons and having aggressive thoughts are or may be two absolutely different things.

[Brittsche] They are different things indeed: Offensive cannot be equated with aggression. The latter is a term of international law, defining a criminal action, and offensive is a military term and is in fact used for defense and then in the offensive.

[Kraus] I said earlier that it has been a long way to this SALT-II agreement, a way that was paved in Vladivostok through the criteria laid down at the time for the limitation of strategic arms.

[Brittsche] Yes, it was in November 1974 that former U.S. President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev agreed in Vladivostok that an absolute balance must be established in SALT-II, including the strategic bombers which were not covered by SALT-I.

[Kraus] We do not know the contents of the agreement. We know that SALT-II is a very comprehensive document. I think, after all we have said, we should say a word or two about the contents.

[Leuschner] As has already been said, we do not know the details. The treaty which consists of three parts--the agreement proper, a protocol, and sort of a skeleton agreement on the forthcoming farther-reaching SALT-III negotiations--is a very meticulously negotiated treaty, and given the importance of the agreement--after all, the security of both sides is at stake--that certainly is very understandable. But what can be said about it? To begin with, it can be assumed that through SALT-II these two big nuclear powers have for the first time agreed in such a comprehensive way on the ceilings of all of their strategic systems. Second, as we stated earlier, as compared to SALT-I this SALT-II agreement envisages qualitative limitations, which is substantial progress as compared to SALT-I. The rate of the modernization of arms will be kept under control to a larger extent by SALT-II than was the case in SALT-I. And finally there is a commitment and some framework for farther-reaching agreements on the reduction of strategic arms systems. On the whole SALT-II is concluded on the basis of the preservation of the strategic balance, and this I think is particularly important.

[Kraus] In which way, Guenter Leuschner, will the treaty bear on the climate and future steps in this direction?

[Leuschner] Thus far we have talked about the direct effects only. I would say that the indirect effects of SALT-II at least are of similar importance as the contents of the treaty. Recalling the somewhat stagnating Soviet-U.S. relations in recent years, that there was hardly any progress in whatever field. In the field of economy, politics, or arms limitation or disarmament, (considering this state of affairs) the question of whether it will come to SALT-II and whether an agreement will be reached became the essence of the overall development of Soviet-U.S. relations. Thus the conclusion of SALT-II will create the conditions and possibilities of overcoming the stagnation in these relations, and this is important for the Soviet-U.S. relationship. To a certain extent SALT-II spells the restraint of the rightist extremist forces in the United States and in other capitalist states. SALT-II is a certain barrier to these trends, which also is bound to have a positive effect on the general climate. And third, SALT-II will exercise a positive influence on disarmament agreements or talks in other fields.

True, there is no direct connection, although the West at the Vienna force reduction talks sometimes has said that no progress is being made and that a deadlock has been reached in Vienna but that it may be easier once SALT-II has been signed. There is no direct connection, some utterances also have been pretexts, yet the fact remains that progress in this important field, SALT-II, naturally could improve the negotiating atmosphere in Vienna and Geneva. The conditions could at least be created for this. On the whole, I believe, SALT-II will improve the climate for the continuation of the process of detente throughout the world, and this seems to me to be at least as important as the treaty proper.

Belgrade on 'Unprecedented' Accord

AU141658 Belgrade Politika in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 79 p 3 AU

SR.R. Commentary: ["Agreement of the Strongest"]

[Text] People have been talking about arms, or rather about a desired renunciation of arms in the name of survival, peace and progress, for such a long time, to such an extent and so fruitlessly that it often appears as if nobody listens to anybody else any more. The story of Salt-II could therefore at the first sight appear to be a monotonous repetition for which the skeptical world has no patience.

But SALT is something else. This abbreviation has been circulating the world for years, not as a specter feared by both the East and the West but as a kind of a link which ought to connect the world's two strongest powers and their military groups in a way unprecedented in world history. For the first time since the rival formations, which deeply abhor one another, have been in existence, agreements are being made about the arms they produce.

This, then, is not disarmament, although it should be. As both sides assert with relief and hope, a step in this direction and toward the still far distant goal. As is indicated by the very abbreviation, which has a good chance of becoming a symbol of our contradictory world and time, SALT is but an agreement on the arms whose production is to be limited. Mutual control is established, again without any trust. Each side has every right to control in any way it chooses whether the other one is adhering to the agreement. The chief way is by means of electronic espionage, mainly through special artificial satellites.

The text of the agreement is, in fact, a veritable book of about 300 pages, which is yet to be published, unless the experts who have been entrusted "with crossing the t's" in Geneva again meet unforeseen difficulties. But it is known even now that even hindering the work of the artificial satellites, these "spies in the sky," for instance, by shifting the missiles from bases that can be photographed from the air, could be sufficient reason for cancelling the agreement.

As long as arms remain, suspicion will also remain. Perhaps there will be less fear of war, but there will be no more trust so long as peace in the shadow of nuclear weapons is based on an "equilibrium of horror." The aim of SALT-II is not to replace such an equilibrium with something better but to strengthen it so that something worse does not happen.

It can be logically concluded from the features now known that SALT is a political agreement on the controlled development of the nuclear military potentials of two adversaries that are armed to the teeth, and not the beginning of actual disarmament. It does not save the world from the danger of a suicidal war but in a certain way institutionalizes the special position of the strongest powers. Maintaining peace under arms; a substitute for real peace.

If all this appears somewhat contradictory, the impression is correct. It can be confirmed by the following excerpts from a commentary by the leading American daily, the New York TIMES, published on 2 May:

"...SALT only sets certain limits on nuclear armaments which the superpowers hope they will never use. As a matter of fact, SALT will free resources for other competition between them all over the world. SALT cannot put a stop to the rivalry for the simple reason that this rivalry did not arise from nuclear arms. If it is at all respected, SALT will not do so much to end the cold war but to keep this war cold..."

Despite all the limitations and suspicions, SALT-II is, of course, an event of great importance. It is a step away from a war in which there would be no victors. True, it is a step which, because of the very essence of the agreement, is of limited scope because it is, at least for the time being, chiefly an agreement between the two superpowers, an agreement whose fate depends most on their special interests and their mutual relations as a whole.

Whether it will eventually mean more than that and whether it will, as Cyrus Vance promises, mark "the beginning of the actual process of nuclear disarmament," depends most on the signatories themselves and their responsibility toward world relations as a whole.

In the meantime one should not forget that SALT-II depends on ratification in the U.S. Senate. A two-thirds majority of the senators must vote for it. The battle for these votes in the United States has only just begun. For the time being the only thing that is certain, is that it will be long and difficult.

Warsaw Paper Hopeful

LD101042 Warsaw PAP in English 0923 GMT 10 May 79 LD

["Treaty of Hope"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May, PAP--"After nearly seven years of negotiations the second round of strategic arms limitations talks has finally been completed. Owing to the consistent striving of the Soviet Union to halt the most dangerous armaments for humanity, owing to the realistic attitude of the administration of the United States and its recognition of the obvious fact that past is the time of American strategic domination, the text of a new treaty has been finally agreed upon", the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE writes.

"The adopted nuclear arms ceilings cannot, of course, be regarded as satisfactory, for the size of arsenals admitted by the treaty do not reduce the awful threat that a nuclear war would pose to the world.

"SALT-II cannot be regarded as a panaceum which will halt the arms race and eliminate differences and controversies from further disarmament negotiations between the two super powers. There is no doubt, however, that this agreement will strengthen the feeling of equilibrium and will have a stabilizing effect upon the relations between the two countries and above all will prevent the growth of nuclear arsenals in the future."

"Although the treaty does not eliminate the possibility of modernizing the already existing weapons it will certainly bring about some restrictions in their technological development. There is every indication that a successive round of negotiations--SALT-III--will be devoted to that question", SLOWO POWSZECHNE points out.

"One does not have to be an expert on the subject to realize the negative effects of not signing the SALT-II treaty: Intensified competition between the two superpowers, growing difficulties in peaceful settlement of various political issues. A failure to sign the treaty would also diminish the chances for progress in the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe, and inhibit any disarmament ventures in general."

RUDE PRAVO on Accord, Summit

AU1418 50 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky Commentary in the "Notes" column: "For the Benefit of Mankind"]

[Text] The whole world welcomes the report that L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter will meet in Vienna in the middle of next month to sign the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms [SALT-II]. In fact, the limitation of strategic weapons means the lessening of the danger of a nuclear conflict and the strenthening of peace and international security, and that is why it concerns not only the USSR and the United States, but all countries, regardless of whether they are large or small, or do or do not own strategic and nuclear weapons.

The signing of the SALT-II agreement is the culmination of one phase of negotiations on the limitation of these particularly dangerous destructive weapons. The problem of limiting strategic weapons is not only significant, it is also complex and multilateral and demands a long-term and gradual solution. The negotiations which ended in the first phase, in 1972, with the conclusion of the first Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, will now be complemented by another significant agreement, which will primarily include the principle of equal security of the two sides, the adoption of which the American side was postponing for a long time. And if an almost 5-year period has elapsed between November 1974, when the last USSR-U.S. summit meeting took place in Vladivostok, and June 1979, when L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter will meet, then the reason is that for a long time the United States did not want to recognize this natural demand and strove to acquire unilateral advantages at the Soviet Union's expense.

The Soviet Union defended its principled position. It proceeded both from the interests of its own security, and from the security of the entire socialist community, world socialism and peace. The forces in imperialist countries which wanted to torpedo the Soviet-American negotiations, did not succeed. The agreement will be signed and the Soviet-American summit meeting will take place. The peace-spoilers in the United States, the NATO and Beijing will remain empty-handed.

The summit meeting can also mean a striking step toward normalizing the international atmosphere. The expected exchange of opinions on the main problems of the present international situation can only have a positive influence on the bilateral relations and on international relations in general, even if the positions taken in the course of negotiations differ. For whenever there was a Soviet-American summit meeting in the past--be it in 1972, 1973 or 1974--the peace prospects improved. The "arguments" of those claiming that the signing of the SALT-II agreement will not yield anything for armament reduction and for reduction of the threat of a nuclear war, or that it concerns only the Soviet Union and the United States, are both untruthful and vain.

We in Czechoslovakia sincerely welcome the report of the imminent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and James Carter. We regard it as yet another confirmation of the consistent way the Soviet Union is carrying out its peace program. A program of international detente, a program to which our country, too, professes its full adherence and which it actively assists to implement also in the life of our country.

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW USSR DISARMAMENT DELEGATE

AU142050 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)--In an interview for Bulgarian journalists on the closing of the spring session of tne Disarmament Committee, Mr Viktor Israelyan, leader of the Soviet delegation, said: "Guided by the most important task of putting an end to the arms race and achieving complete nuclear disarmament, the Soviet delegation, together with the delegations of the other socialist countries, put forward a new major initiative. It suggested the initiaton of talks on termination of nuclear weaponry manufacture and on gradual reduction of nuclear stockpiles".

This proposal, he went on, received broad support and was placed on top of the spring session agenda. Many non-aligned countries backed it and expressed the wish to cooperate with the socialist countries in its preparation for discussion at the committee, Mr Israelyan said.

He stressed that the political balance in the Disarmament Committee had shifted in favour of the socialist countries, who had retained their leading role in this significant international body.

Further on, the interviewee spoke about China's reluctance to take part in the committee's work, although she had been offered a place. "Although they are demagogically demonstrating their striving for peace, the Beijing leaders have actually assumed an extremely negative stand on disarmament matters. Invariably China is standing in the way of making decisions aimed at halting the arms race. And what is more, by fanning up a military psychosis in the country and by nourishing it with great-Han chauvinistic ideas, tne Beijing rulers are conducting a policy of open aggression against their neighbouring countries. Not a single committee member stood in support of the Chinese leaders in regard to their invasion of Vietnam," he said.

Mr Israelyan is of the opinion that tne forthcoming signing of SALT-II is to have an enormous effect on the negatiations in all disarmament spheres and on international relations in general. He stressed the decisive role of the Soviet Union in promoting the process of restaraining armaments.

"When SALT-II comes into force, work will begin on SALT-III, which is to provide for not only the limitation of the growth in armaments but for their reduction on both sides, as well", said Mr Israelyan in conclusion.

BULGARIAN ARMY DAILY ON LACK OF MBFR PROGRESS

AU141233 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 May 79 p 4 AU

[Maj Engineer Lyubomir Mikhaylov's Article: "Vienna: How Many More Rounds?"]

[Excerpts] Five and a half years have elapsed since the day on which the negotiations on mutually reducing troops and armament in central Europe began in Vienna. The regular 17th round of the negotiations ended on 12 April.

The logical question is: Was anything new born at the Vienna Hofburg Palace, where the talks are taking place? Did a new ray of light appear on the horizon or military detente? Was a new basis for further negotiations found? We must immediately say that for the 17th time the delegates left the city of the "blue Danube" empty handed.

There is a real possibility of moving the negotiations forward. It appeared as a result of the 8 June 1978 initiative voiced by the USSR, GDR, Poland and CSSR. Along with the proposal to reduce the two groups' armed forces to 900,000, including 700,000 ground forces, something which satisfied the Western will for "collective quotas," the USSR and socialist countries expressed the readiness to withdraw significant quantities of military equipment from central Europe. In exchange for reducing the Warsaw Pact strength by 1,000 tanks it was proposed that the West reduce the existing NATO tactical nuclear weapons and their carriers. Thus NATO's conditions regarding the so-called "third alternative" on reducing armaments according to the formula Eastern tanks for Western tactical nuclear weapons, presented by the West as one of the basic conditions for the success of the negotiations, were met.

Nevertheless, the Western countries still have not responded to their partners' constructive proposals and are concentrating their attention on the issue of the number of the two groups' armed forces in central Europe, raising that issue as the main condition for reaching success in the negotiations.

The discussion on the number of armed forces has continued without any success for more than 2 years. The reason for this is the disagreement by the West with the official data of the socialist countries on the quantity of the socialist countries' armed forces in the center of the European continent. Relying on intelligence information the NATO countries maintain that the real quantity of armed forces surpasses the official data by more than 150,000 soldiers. Moreover, no real facts are quoted and no explanation about the method used by the West in their calculations has been offered. Such a position only leads to a dead end. What is necessary is good will and a desire to reach an agreement.

By increasing the number of armed forces of the socialist countries the West deliberately introduces chaos into the methods for comparing the two sides' military balance. One of the methods is the following: It is well known that the number of armed forces is calculated on the basis of T. O. [Table of Organization] lists. However, in times of peace the T. O. lists are not always fully covered by personnel because the manning levels in the various countries is different. The socialist countries' proposal to exchange information on the assigning of personnel to the T. O. lists also did not find an appropriate response.

The tactic chosen by NATO of protracting the talks harms the very idea of the negotiations, which for the first time in history provided the possibility of mutually reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe on an agreed upon international legal basis. Such an agreement would have been an important step toward supplementing political detente with a military one.

TIRANA NOTES UPCOMING CARTER-BREZHNEV MEETING

AU142110 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] It has been reported that last Saturday [12 May] Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin had another meeting with Cyrus Vance, chief of U.S. diplomacy, and Brzezinski, presidential adviser for national security affairs. As reported, the main topic of their negotiations was the preparations for the coming meeting between Carter, the leader of American imperialism, and Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet social imperialism.

PCF CONGRESS TERMED 'REVISIONIST, COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY'

AU131727 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] As reported by news agencies, in the past few days the revisionist French Communist Party is holding its 23d Congress in Paris. The report delivered by Georges Marchais, secretary general of the party, clearly restressed the revisionist and counterrevolution platform of this so-called Eurocommunist Party, which has placed itself totally at the service of the bourgeoisie. At this congress as well Georges Marchais, as representative of the French revisionists, did not hesitate to openly and severely attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and the class struggle and thus defend the bourgeoisie. Now, as in the past, both the report and discussions unsparingly acclaimed the parliamentary game for participation in governing the country and even greater cooperation with all the other so-called leftwing forces grouped in various bourgeois parties.

As also confirmed in the report, the French revisionist party, as a part of the bourgeois type, approached this congress corroded by deep contradictions, big rifts between various groups and factions within the party and great confusion among its members.

The congress of the French revisionists at which the other revisionist parties also sent their representatives, including the Soviet representatives, was merely another confirmation of the total degeneration of the French revisionist party, a confirmation of the betrayal of the interests of the proletariat and revolution.

The report delivered by Marchais, the discussions and the proceedings of the congress itself showed that this party has been totally plunged into the bourgeois quagmire. It has been entirely changed into a bourgeois party, taking off every mask. It has placed itself completely at the service of the bourgeoisie and capitalists and, as a fifth column in the ranks of the proletariat, it is trying to sabotage the struggle of the proletariat against oppression and exploitation and it is trying to check the flames of the revolution.

EARTH TREMOR IN NORTH; NO DAMAGE REPORTED

AU141917 Tirana ATA in French 1745 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, 14 May--Today at 1153 hours local time (0953 GMT) the Tirana Seismological Institute registered an earth tremor of 4.3 degrees on the Richter scale with the epicenter at a distance of 130 kilometers northeast of Tirana, in the Adriatic. The epicenter intensity was 6 degrees.

This seismic tremor was felt with an intensity of about 3 degrees in DAJC and Velipoje and with an intensity of 4.3 degrees at Gur I Zi, Bushat, Barbullush, in the city of Shkoder and at Lezhe.

There has been no loss of life and no damage was reported.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS REPORTED

AU141535 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 May 79 AU

["Socialist Industrialization--One of the Greatest Achievements of the People's Power"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA)--This year the Albanian people will magnificently celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. This jubilee marks an important historic date, an heroic and successful road traversed by our people in the uninterrupted development of the revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the PLA, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Major victories have been achieved over these 35 years especially in the setting up and development of national industry. Its fast rate development is one of the greatest achievements of the people's power in the field of the development of the productive forces and the construction of the material and technical basis of socialism. Viewing Socialist Albania from the heights of these 35 years, everyone clearly sees the great and radical changes which have been made in all directions.

Over these 35 post liberation years, Socialist Albania has created a developed national economy, a modern industry, a collectivized agriculture, which ever better fulfil not only the growing demands of the people's economy, but also the range of the commodities for export. The rates of the increase of the country's population, the success achieved from one five-year plan to the other speak of this development. If we take the first Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) equal with 1.0, the index of industrial production in the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1960) was two times larger, in the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-1965) it was 3.4 times larger, in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-1970) it was 5.7 times larger and in the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) it was 9.4 times larger. Beginning with 1976 the local production of Albanian pig-iron and steel, and iron profiles began, a good part of which are destined for export.

As to the proportions and the rates of development, priority has been and continues to be given to heavy industry. This policy has led to an ever better assessment of the natural riches, fuels, hydro-energetic resources, useful minerals according to the principle of the construction of socialism self-reliantly.

The development with priority of heavy, extracting and processing industries, and alongside them of light and foodstuff industry, has ensured and ensures the strengthening of the industrial and economic potential of the country.

The fast rate development of industry has been and continues to be preceded by the development of fuel and electric power industries on the basis of the most complete exploitation of the energetic resources such as oil, gas, coal and particularly of hydropower energetic resources.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) has opened new prospects to the development of the socialist industrialization of the country. In 1980 as compared with 1975 the total volume of industrial production has been foreseen to increase by 41-44 per cent, out of which the production of the means of production 62 percent. With such rates of development, heavy industry will represent about 2/3 of the total volume of industrial production.

In this context, processing industry will assume a good development with the setting up of a great number of important projects. A good part of these projects, such as the first stage of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, the "Light of the Party" hydropower station, the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine, the deep oil processing plant, the PVC and caustic soda plant as well as a number of other projects were put into operation since 1978, whereas recently the ferro-chromium plant was commissioned.

Fighting to carry into practice the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Albanian working people have achieved other fresh successes in the development of industry and the increase of the overall industrial production grew by 26 per cent. In 1978 as against 1960, the overal industrial production grew 5 fold, out of which chromium industry 3.6 times, copper industry 25 times, electric power industry 10.7 times, chemical industry 31 times and engineering industry 19 times. The country's economy meets today more than 85 per cent of the needs of the people for foodstuffs and mass consumer goods and about 90 percent of the needs for spare parts.

BRIEFS

LECTURE ON PEOPLE'S POLICE--Within the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution and the 34th anniversary of the people's police, a lecture entitled "The Arm of the People's Police, A Dear Arm of the Party and People" was given at the officers' house of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 14 May. Attending were workers and veterans of the people's police, members of the families of martyrs and guests. Also present were Kadri Hasbiu, party Central Committee Politburo member and Minister of Internal Affairs, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 15 May 79 AU]

MANUSH MYFTIU ACTIVITIES--The 15th Conference of the Tirana District Democratic Front was held on 10-11 May at the hall of the Higher Institute of Art in Tirana. In addition to the delegates, the conference was also attended by distinguished veterans and activists; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Gaqo Hesho, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee, and others. A report on the theme: "Let us further raise the level of organizational work to temper the unity of the people around the party," was delivered by Faik Ahmeti, chairman of the Tirana District Democratic Front Organization. Manush Myftiu also addressed the conference. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 May 79 AU]

TU DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Asambleista Workers Association of Spain led by Bernardo Garcia and Francisco Booi, members of the organization's secretariat; and the representative of the Portuguese Revolutionary Trade Unions, (Lamberto Quelfo), who took part in the May Day festivities, left Albania today. They were seen off at the Rinas Airport by Mimet Cani, secretary of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 11 May 79 AU]

LILOV READS BCP GREETING TO 23D FRENCH CP CONGRESS

AU141324 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 May 79 p 5 AU

[BCP Central Committee greeting to the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party (PCF) read at the congress by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee]

[Text] Dear comrades, please allow me to convey to you the most cordial and friendly greetings of the BCP Central Committee and of all Bulgarian communists, and wish the 23d congress of the fraternal PCF successful and fruitful work.

Our party follows with attention the heroic struggle of the PCF--one of the largest and most influential communist parties in the West, known for its glorious revolutionary traditions--in defending the interests of the workers' class and entire working people, for new social and democratic achievements of the French people and for peace, detente, democracy and socialism.

We know that your party's struggle is difficult and complex and that it requires high principle-mindedness, responsibility, creativity and innovations. The Bulgarian communists once again express their constant class solidarity and support for your revolutionary activity and struggle for implementing the great communist ideas and ideals.

Our motherland has an ancient and rich history. Soon we will celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. With a sense of justified pride and realistically evaluating our achievements as well as our future tasks, we note that thanks to the real socialist social system, which has been constructed in Bulgaria during the last 35 years, our country reached unprecedented historic achievements. We still have to accomplish a lot in order to fully implement the communist ideals, but what we have achieved during the last three decades fully allows us to proudly face our people, the international workers' class and history. Implementing the legacy of our great teacher and leader Georgi Dimitrov, we have achieved in two to three decades what other peoples under other conditions took a century to achieve.

Thirty-four years ago our country was in one of the last places in Europe with regard to its socioeconomic development. Today it is a modern industrial agrarian state with one of the fastest development rates in the world. The decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and national party conference are being implemented successfully. A material-technical base of socialism has been created that is powerful for our size. Now Bulgaria produces 63 times more industrial production and 3 times more agrarian production than before World War II.

The volume of foreign trade has increased sharply. Socialist agriculture, united in major agroindustrial complexes, aims at new and ambitious tasks. The progressing economic development is successfully combined with increasing the people's well-being. Real income increased 33 percent during the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

As you know, we have no unemployment. On the contrary, we feel the need for manpower. Education and medical services are free of charge. Recreational activities, physical culture, sports and tourism are broadly developed. Serious transformations of society's social structure are evident. Serious achievements in the areas of science, the arts and culture have been registered. Our party shows constant care for developing and perfecting socialist democracy, and undertakes, encourages and consolidates new and original forms of participating in social life such as introducing the socio-state principle in the area of culture and the management of the economy.

Every Bulgarian communist and citizen realizes that our successes would have been unthinkable without the fraternal cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, led by the glorious USSR.

The peaceful foreign policy activity of the USSR and the states of the socialist community enjoys ever growing support and approval throughout the world. Detente, despite the difficulties created by the reactionary forces, remains the dominating tendency of current international life. The main source of the present difficulties are the activities of reaction and imperialism, which increase their military budgets, develop new weapons, provoke military conflicts and make constant efforts to block the roads toward stopping the arms race and undertaking detente in the military area. The main task now is to preserve peace and turn detente into a common, consistent and irreversible process.

Our party notes with regret that the present Chinese leaders are continuing the struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as allying with and supporting the forces of imperialism. The recent barbarous aggression against the heroic people of Vietnam again unmasked the dangerous great state expansionism of Beijing's leadership.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the BCP are conducting a peaceful foreign policy which gives special attention to the Balkans. They give and have given an example of understanding and good neighbourliness in this important area, formerly known as Europe's powderkeg.

Our party is sincerely and selflessly working to strengthen the world communist movement. We note with satisfaction that in recent years this movement has achieved new successes and has further consolidated as the vanguard force in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation as well as world social progress and socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, declared at the December 1978 theoretical conference on construction of socialism and communism and world development, which took place in Sofia: "The construction of socialism and communism and world development, and the new social system as world reality and as reality of the entire future world--this now is the theme of the century and our time's question of questions."

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you dear comrades new achievements in your daily struggle for implementing the difficult but great historic mission of the PCF.

Long live the unity and cohesion of the communists and all forces struggling for peace, democracy, socialism and communism!

Long live the PCF!

Long live our great Marxist-Leninist teachings!

ZHIVKOV, CUBA'S ROCA SPEAK AT SOFIA AWARD CEREMONY

LD101642 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--A ceremony for the decoration of Mr Blas Roca Calderio, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Rule and member of the Politburo of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, the highest Bulgarian distinction, took place here today. Mr Blas Roca Calderio arrived here yesterday as head of a Cuban parliamentary delegation.

A speech at the ceremony was made by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP. He pointed out that Mr Blas Roca is a prominent figure in the international workers' movement. Mr Zhivkov gave a high appraisal to the contribution of the Cuban communist to the development and consolidation of fraternal relations between the Cuban Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Cuba, between the Bulgarian and the Cuban people. In conclusion he pointed out that Mr Blas Roca is one of the leading representatives of the guard of the international communist and workers' movement, one of the knights of the revolution.

In his reply Mr Blas Roca Calderio pointed out that Georgi Dimitrov was the symbol of the struggle for the unity of all progressive forces. He noted that the road for overcoming sectarianism in the Cuban Communist Party had been indicated by Dimitrov. "The preservation of the unity of the progressive forces, the preservation of the unity of our party were the result of the recommendations of Bulgaria's glorious son", he said. In conclusion the guest pointed out that the lessons left by Dimitrov continued now to be guidelines for the present and future struggle.

Prior to the decoration ceremony the First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov received Mr Blas Roca Calderio. Stress was laid during the conversation on the importance of summit meetings for the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

SOVIET PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU141548 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Peoples and State Control Committee, a delegation of the USSR Committee of Peoples Control, headed by Aleksey Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Peoples Control Committee, has arrived in Sofia.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on Peoples and State Control.

A short while ago, a meeting opened in Sofia between the USSR Peoples Control Committee delegation and a delegation of the Bulgarian Peoples and State Control Committee delegation chaired by the chairmen of the Bulgarian and Soviet control committees.

Comrade Krustyu Trichkov briefed the guests on the most important events in our country's socioeconomic development and on the role played by control organs in our society.

STANISHEV RECEIVES SOCIALIST WEST BERLINER

AU141637 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)--Today, Mr Dimitur Stanishev secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received a delegation of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin [SEW], led by Mr Dietmar Arens [name as received], deputy chairman of the party.

Information on the two parties' work at the present stage was exchanged as were views on some issues of the international communist and workers' movement. Complete unanimity was expressed on all of the discussed topics. The determination of the Bulgarian Communist Party and that of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin to keep on promoting good and fraternal relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was confirmed.

Today, the delegation of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin left this country.

GEORGI TANEV MEETS VIETNAMESE YOUTH DELEGATION

LD132202 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--Here today the first secretary of the CC of the Komsomol, Mr Georgi Tanev, met a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh League of Young Communists of Vietnam, led by Mr Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of its CC.

A number of questions of bilateral cooperation between the two organizations were discussed. Mr Georgi Tanev and Mr Dang Quoc Bao briefed each other on the present tasks the two youth organizations.

"I should like to assure you that in Bulgaria's youth and the entire (?Bulgarian) people, the youth and people of Vietnam have loyal friends who, as in the past, will continue to give you all-round assistance in the just struggle against the Chinese hegemonists," the first secretary of the CC of the Komsomol stressed.

The leader of the Vietnamese delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community for the prompt moral and material assistance given to Vietnam in its truggle against the Beijing aggressors and thanked for the genuine socialist internationalism shown. "The League of Young Communists of Vietnam and the Dimitrov Young Communist League are two powerful youth organizations in the world. The "Ho Chi Minh," youth organization is proud of [word indistinct] loyal friends as they have in Bulgaria's youth," he elaborated.

Mr Dang Quoc Bao spoke about the reaction policy of the Beijing top clique which has entered in collusion with the most aggressive imperialist forces in the world. He declared that China is trying to conquer the whole of Southeast Asia and to push the peoples towards a third world war.

"The plans of the Chinese rulers are doomed to failure. The countries of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, are an insurmountable barrier to Beijing's expansionist schemes."

INDIAN PEACE DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

AU111514 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)--A delegation of the all-Indian peace and solidarity organization and of the Indian-Bulgarian Friendship Societies, headed by Mr R. K. Sinha, member of the All-Indian Peace Council and chairman of the Indian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, visited Bulgaria from May 4 through 11, at the invitation of the National Peace Committee.

The guests were made familiar with the tasks carried out by the Bulgarian peace movement and with the achievements of socialist Bulgaria in different spheres of life.

At the meeting with Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Peace Committee, the two parties to the talks expressed their mutual wish of the peace movements in the two friendly countries for still closer cooperation in the efforts for peace, detente, disarmament and development of Bulgaro-Indian and Indian-Bulgarian friendship.

'PUBLIC' CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

AU111942 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Solidarity With the Progressive Forces in Lebanon--BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)--"The population in Lebanon and the Palestine refugee camps have again become the target of indiscriminate Israeli attacks. Material values, and houses are being destroyed. [words indistinct] citizens, women and children are being killed.

The Bulgarian public condemns these actions of the Israeli belligerent forces, who turned the beautiful Lebanese land into ruins, and voices its solidarity with the progressive forces in Lebanon. It also demands that the Israeli attacks be stopped, the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine granted to them, the Israeli troops be fully pulled out of all the occupied Arab territory and that lasting peace be restored to the Middle East area," reads the declaration of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa submitted here for publication.

REPORTAGE ON COSMONAUTS' ARRIVAL IN SOFIA

Airport Reception

AU141052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Summary] "Lt Col Georgi Ivanov, hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and hero of the USSR, and Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov, twice hero of the USSR and hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived today in Bulgaria. They were the Bulgarian-Soviet crew of the Soyuz-33 international space flight."

The airport was decorated with the flags of the two countries. Thousands of Sofia citizens came to greet the two space brothers. A military band played the national anthems of Bulgaria and the USSR. Lt Col Georgi Ivanov reported to Todor Ahivkov and expressed his readiness to receive new and responsible tasks.

"The following persons were among the official greeting party: Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filopov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, and Georgi Yordanov. Members of the State Council and Council of Ministers were also at the airport. Also present were representatives of the USSR Embassy in Sofia and officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army."

Representatives of the Moscow center for preparing cosmonauts came with the cosmonauts.

Boyana Residence Reception

AU142000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] The reception which the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers gave tonight at the Boyana residence on the occasion of the decoration of Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, and of Nikolay Rukavishnikov, commander of the first joint Bulgarian-Soviet space flight, was held in an exceptionally friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The reception was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, by members and candidate members of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, by Central Committee secretaries, by deputy chairmen and members of the State Council, by members of the government, by secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, by department chiefs of the BCP Central Committee, by deputy chairmen of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee and by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations. Also present were cosmonauts Georgi Ivanov and Nikolay Rukavishnikov, Dr of Sciences Vladlen Vereshchepin, representative of the leadership of the Interkosmos Council; Aleksey Alekseyev, representative of the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Center, and Capt Eng Aleksandur Aleksandrov, Georgi Ivanov's "stand-in", Georgi Ivanov's and Aleksandur Aleksandrov's parents and family members. Also among those present was Valentin Pavlov, USSR charge d'affaires ad interim and minister councillor, accompanied by members of the USSR Embassy in Sofia.

DELEGATE TO UNCTAD DENOUNCES ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION

AU111943 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[BTA report from Tokyo on statement by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister and delegate to UNCTAD conference in Manila]

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 (BTA)--"The just demands of the developing countries for basic reform in international economic relations on the principles of equality [words indistinct] the delegations of the socialist countries at the fifth session of the conference of the UNCTAD trade and development organization in Manila.

The representative of Bulgaria, a country that was elected UNCTAD assistant chairman, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, said that the progressive reform of international economic relations was closely connected with the strengthening of peace and international security. He emphasized that the socialist countries stood for equality and reciprocally advantageous cooperation with the European Economic Community. To that end CMEA has drawn up and submitted to the European Economic Community a number of constructive proposals for an economic cooperation agreement between the two economic groupings.

In spite of this, the Bulgarian representative said, certain circles in the West are erecting all possible obstacles to the signing of such an agreement. They intensify their discrimination policy and put up more restrictions in the trade relations with the socialist countries, trying to underestimate its significance.

In the thirty years since the foundation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Mr Khristov said, Bulgaria succeeded in developing her economy in achieving major successes in the industrial sphere and in developing agriculture into a highly effective and modern branch, and all this thanks to her membership of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

HUSAK ORDER OF THE DAY ON CSSR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU081420 Prague PRACE in Czech 7 May 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[CTK report: "CSSR President's Order"]

[Text] The CSSR president has issued an order on the 34th anniversary of our people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Comrades, members of the CSSR Armed Forces:

Thirty-four years have elapsed since the victorious culmination of our people's national liberation struggle against the fascist yoke, and since the heroic Soviet Army, which played a decisive part in the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, brought freedom to our nations.

The successes of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle are firmly linked with the leading role of the workers class and its vanguard--the CPCZ. All patriotic and antifascist forces which waged the struggle for freedom, for the restoration of the Czechoslovak state on new social and, in respect of nationalities, more just foundations united under the leadership of the party. The result of its policy was the establishment of people's democracy in Czechoslovakia and the creation of conditions for a gradual transition of a national and democratic revolution into a socialist revolution.

Our gratitude belongs forever to the heroic sons and daughters of our nations who, inspired by the CPCZ's struggle, contributed at home and abroad to the victory over fascism, and led by it they cleared the way to the socialist present.

The Czechoslovak people will never forget the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, the immense sacrifices of the glorious Soviet Army--the liberator.

In their hearts there will forever be respect and love for the Soviet heroes to whom they owe today's happy life in a socialist society. Our people constantly cherish and develop the indestructible friendship and alliance between our fraternal countries and armies, sealed by blood in common battles against fascism.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War has changed the global balance of forces in favor of socialism. It deepened its influence on the world's development; it gave an impetus to the national liberation and revolutionary struggle of the popular masses that gradually led to the victory of socialism in a number of countries. A world socialist system has gradually been created and become the main revolutionary force of the current era. The struggle of the revolutionary forces and oppressed nations for peace, democracy, national freedom and social progress has intensified. The peaceful development in Europe and the revolutionary changes throughout the world in the past 34 years have proved this conclusively.

Our socialist present is convincing evidence of the correctness of the path on which our party and our people embarked following the liberation. The character of our fatherland has changed from its very foundations. The people have become genuine masters of their country, conscious molders of their own fate. They have full confidence in the party's policy and actively support it. This is attested to by the work results of workers, cooperative farmers, the socialist intelligentsia, members of the armed forces and of all sectors of the national front in the implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress' program. [paragraph continues]

Our country's economy is developing dynamically. Personal and social consumption is constantly growing and the working people's cultural standard and education are increasing. The relations of socialist internationalism between our fraternal nations and nationalities and the moral-political unity of the people are strengthening.

Thanks to the Leninist foreign policy of our Communist Party and our socialist state which is based on the deepening of the unshakable friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the international standing of our republic has been constantly strengthening.

The country's defense capability continues to rise and our armed forces' moral and combat strength to grow. The comradeship in arms between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army as well as the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states is strengthening.

Consistent fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress' line, and this arises also from the conclusions of the latest CPCZ Central Committee sessions, puts before the party and the entire society more exacting demands for the quality and effectiveness of all work. It demands a more intensive assertion of scientific-technical progress, the deepening of scientific features and responsibility in the management work of all bodies and a purposeful guiding of the working people's creative initiative aimed at the fulfillment of the congress tasks.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we will continue to wage a tenacious struggle for the development of the process of political and military detente, for the development of equal cooperation among nations and for the further strengthening of the unity of all revolutionary forces. We will continue to expose the reactionary plans and activity of world imperialism and the big-power policy of China's Maoist leadership, which jeopardizes peace and international security. At the same time we will see to it that the country's defense capability constantly grows and that the Czechoslovak Armed Forces are comprehensively prepared to safeguard the socialist accomplishments of our working people and fulfill their international duties in defending socialism.

Comrades, members of the CSSR Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 34th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army!

Through a consistent implementation of the 15th CPCZ Congress' line, continue to develop the revolutionary legacy of our people's national liberation struggle!

Continue to maintain revolutionary vigilance, a high degree of combat readiness and conscious discipline; continue to raise the standard of education and training. Learn from the Soviet Armed Forces' wealth of experience!

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the culmination of our people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army--on the CSSR's National Day--I order the firing of 20 artillery salvoes in Prague, the CSSR capital, and in Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

May the eternal friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the firm friendship-in-arms between their armed forces continue to strengthen!

Long live the Czechoslovak working people and their leading force--the CPCZ!

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS BUSH REMARKS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD100854 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The recent shameless speech by former chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) George Bush in which he criticized from militaristic positions the "peace" policy of President James Carter exactly illustrates the mentality and political views of the U.S. extreme right which has not comprehended that the time of the diplomacy of military pressure is long over, RUDE PRAVO wrote here today.

George Bush, who has decided to seek Republican nomination for the U.S. presidential election, has forgotten the hard lesson dealt to the U.S. in Vietnam, the great scandal of the CIA when its criminal plans were exposed, and now he recommends direct interference in the affairs of those countries whose governments allegedly pose a threat to neighboring states, RUDE PRAVO said. Bush also asserted that when the situation in Iran was changing, the U.S. President should have sent the U.S. Seventh Fleet directly in assistance to the Iranian shah and not put it only on alert. He, Bush, would have done it without hesitation even if this were to involve confrontation with the USSR.

There always surface many candidates as Bush before the presidential election, but they are usually eliminated in the primaries of both main parties of the U.S., RUDE PRAVO wrote.

RUDE PRAVO REJECTS WESTERN COMMENTS ON TREATHMENT OF DISSIDENTS

AU141618 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 79 AU

[Zdenek Horeni commentary in the "hotes column: "All Are Equal Before the Law"]

[Text] Let us imagine that a citizen--it is unimportant of which state--physically attacks an official. The law calls these bullies to account for the felony they have perpetrated according to its severity, its purpose and eonsequences (such as damage to health and so on). This is how all countries of the world proceed. And we also have such a law in our country, before which everyone is equal and everyone is equally responsible, everyone in the same way and without exception.

According to the notions of the bourgeois press in certain West European countries an exception should nevertheless be made for one of our citizens--for the Brno citizen Jaroslav Sabata. In his time Sabata was one of those who raised the banner of rightwing revisionism and counterrevolution. But both they and himself were logically frustrated. Last year Sabata grossly insulted another Czechoslovak citizen--an official executive--and for this he is now serving his just sentence. But he must also serve the rest of a previous sentence: In 1972 he was sentenced by the regional court in Brno to 6 and a half years for illegal antistate activity. After a time, part of that sentence was suspended. A suspended sentence is conditional on the convicted person's not perpetrating another felony within a certain period. Should he fail to comply with the condition then the rest of the sentence is no longer suspended for him and he must serve the full sentence.

And Sabata did not take advantage of our authorities' humane gesture, to his own detriment. And now certain anticommunist papers and institutions in West Europe are presenting him almost as a martyr and hero, maliciously trying to persuade the Western public that a "new trial" is to take place against Sabata--and, generally, that Sabata is a poor innocent sitting in prison for no reason at all. He is, allegedly, even being "persecuted for holding different opinions," one of the misinformers wrote.

Deplorably, even some people in the leftwing movement have swallowed the bourgeois provocation, as can be concluded, for instance, from the way the paper DRAPEAU ROUGE, the organ of the Belgian Communist Party, is writing about this. However, we can send no other word to the paper or to other advocates of the Czechoslovak citizen Sabata than that in our country, in Czechoslovakia, no one has any special privileges before the law. All citizens are absolutely equal before the law. And anyone who does not respect the law in our society--after all, the same applies to any other civilized society--must count on suffering the appropriate consequences. Or are we to stand by in silence while people like Sabata organize disruptive activities with impunity?

FRG 'NEO-NAZI' ASSAULT CZECHOSLOVAK TELEVISION CREW

Report on Assault

LD140905 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] A gang of young West German neo-Nazis have assaulted Cyril Smolik, a reporter for Czechoslovak television in the FRG and Dusan Plazek, a cameraman. In the town of Kaaan, the two employees of the Czechoslovak television had been filming a demonstration against neo-Nazism. They wanted to shoot an interview in a nearby farmhouse which is a training center of young members of the neo-Nazi party. With the agreement of the police they had gone to the farmhouse where they were assaulted by a large group of young neo-Nazis who attacked them and smashed their camera.

Foreign Ministry Protest

LD142034 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry today protested against the neo-Nazi assault on the staff of Czechoslovak television correspondent in Bonn Cyril Smolik while on a journalistic mission near Barenbraucker farm.

The protest was conveyed at the ministry to Counsellor of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Czechoslovakia Guenther Siegel.

Bonn--A Czechoslovak Embassy representative here today presented at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs a protest against the assault on the Czechoslovak television team by a group of young neo-Nazis.

The Czechoslovak Embassy has also protested at the press and information office of the FRG Government.

The neo-Nazi attack on Czechoslovak journalists raised the concern and attention of West German and foreign journalists in Bonn. Almost all West German newspapers today report the violence and the affair is to be discussed by the Association of Foreign Correspondents in Bonn.

CSSR Journalists' Protest

LD142036 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Union of Journalists has sent a telegram to the FRG Government, protesting against the neo-fascist assault on Czechoslovak journalists near Kamen in the FRG.

The telegram expressed indignation at the gross assault committed by German National Democratic Party official K.H. Harting and his helpers against Czechoslovak TV reporter Cyril Smolik, accredited in the FRG, and a cameraman, whose devices were destroyed. The assault took place during a working visit by the two journalists, which had been announced beforehand and permitted by police.

The telegram demanded that the FRG Government investigate the event thoroughly and punish the offenders. It also called for measures that would prevent neo-fascists in the FRG from carrying on their violent activities.

KAPEK-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FRO USSR, MONGOLIA

ID140916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 14 May 79 ID

[Text] A delegation of the city committee of the CPCZ in Prague headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party committee, left for the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic today. Other members of the delegation are Karel Beranek, secretary of the city CPCZ committee in Prague; Zdenek Zuska, the mayor of Prague; and Frantisek Nebl, chief editor of VECERNI PRAHA.

In Moscow the delegation will discuss preparations for the days of friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak capitals and will familiarize itself with experiences from the ideological work of the Moscow organization of the CPSU. In Ulaanbaatar, together with the representatives of the Mongolian capital, it will assess existing contacts and discuss problems related to the construction of the two capitals and the improvement of communal services.

Welcome by Grishin in USSR

ID142312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 May 79 ID

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city committee of the CPCZ in Prague, arrived in Moscow today at the head of a delegation of the city party committee for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee. At the airport the guests were welcomed by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, and Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee.

JOZEF LENART LEADS CPCZ DELEGATION TO DENMARK

ID101120 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] Prague--A three-member delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by member of its Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart, left [word indistinct] today for a visit to Denmark, at the invitation of the Danish Communist Party Central Committee.

Beginning of Talks

LD111742 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks began in Copenhagen yesterday between our party delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and representatives of the Executive Committee of the Danish Communist Party. They briefed each other on the situation in their respective parties and states and exchanged views on major problems pertaining to the international workers and communist movement as well as on the world situation. In this context they condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and stressed the absolute necessity of intensifying the coordination of the policy of communist and workers parties.

JINDRICH RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DELEGATION

LD121944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association in Prague today. The delegation, which is attending the celebrations of the 34th anniversary of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, is headed by (Nikolay Sichov), vice chairman of the all-union leadership of the association. The meeting was attended by Lubomir Prochazka, head of a department at the party's Central Committee, Vaclav David, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, and Anatoliy Guskov, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia. The meeting with the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship society passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

SEMINAR ON PRC LEADERSHIP'S POLICY OPENS 10 MAY

AU141615 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK Kosice dispatch: "About the PRC Leadership's Policy"]

[Text] Kosice, CTZ--The all-Slovak seminar on the battle against the great-power and hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership as a topical task of the present was opened in Kosice yesterday. It is being organized by the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee together with the Central Committee of the Socialist Academy of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR]. It is attended by up to 140 lecturers and propagandists.

In his opening speech A. Kopso, deputy head of CPSL Central Committee department, stressed among other things that the Chinese leadership's policy represents a dangerous element in the present international relations. That is why the seminar is to contribute toward acquainting the public, through the lecturers' aktiv, with the new aspects of the development of Maoism in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and with Maoism as a special kind of military despotism, which, under the guise of Marxism-Leninism, is creating a unified front for the battle not only against the USSR, but also against the entire socialist community and progress in the world in general. In the first paper to be read, A. Vajda, CPSL Central Committee lecturer, spoke about the domestic-political developments in China and about the ideological concept of Maoism as an extreme form of anticommunism which has an unambiguously counterrevolutionary character in relation to the socialist countries and which, in coordination with the reactionary forces, has become an active ally of imperialism.

A. Novotny, CPSL Central Committee lecturer, dealt with the criticism of Maoist China's present foreign political concept. He analyzed the adventurist foreign policy pursued by the Chinese leadership and also its orientation toward the Western allies. The first day of the seminar was concluded by a paper read by J. Duracinsky, CPSL Central Committee worker, and dealing with the basic starting points and characteristic features of Maoist military policy. He also drew certain conclusions from the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Closing Session in May

AU141617 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK Kosice dispatch "Against the Chinese Leadership's Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] Kosice, CTK--The all-Slovak seminar on the battle against the great-power and hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership, organized by the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Socialist Academy of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR], concluded in Kosice yesterday with two papers, devoted to the basic questions of Maoism's attitude toward the international communist and workers movement and the national-liberation movement. On the second day of the seminar L. Vrba, CPCZ Central Committee lecturer, spoke about Maoism's splittist activities in the international communist and workers movement, carried out particularly with the aid of Maoist groups abroad. B. Schindler of the oriental institute of the Czechoslovak academy of sciences in Prague presented a paper on the Maoists' attitude toward the national liberation movement. The 2-day seminar, its quality papers and its lively discussion emphasized the Chinese leadership's dangerous policy and its chauvinist, hegemonist and militarist plans. The seminar prepared the corps of lecturers to answer significant questions in which our public is interested.

HUSAK, OTHER LEADERS APPEAR AT PRAGUE CONCERT

LD122258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The gala opening concert of the International Music Festival Prague Spring 1979 which is sponsored by Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR, has just ended in the Smetana Hall of the Prague Municipal House.

During the fanfare in Smetana's opera "Libuse", Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, took his seat of honor in the presidential box.

The audience also welcomed with warm applause Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Antonin Kapka, and Josef Korcak; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the party's central committee; Jan Fojtik, Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; and other representatives of our political, public and cultural life.

HONECKER TOASTS CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT AT BERLIN BANQUET

AU142140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 79 p 3 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a dinner hosted by him on 10 May in Berlin in honor of President of the Republic of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Aristides Pereira, dear comrades and friends:

Let me once again welcome you most cordially to the GDR and wish you and the members of your delegation a pleasant stay. Today we are happy to have in our midst fellow fighters with whom we have been linked by firm, anti-imperialist solidarity for nearly two decades.

Our friendship developed in the years when the courageous people of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, led by the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] waged an heroic and sacrificial struggle against the colonial foreign rule. It is founded on the will of our peoples and parties to unwaveringly continue their close, trusting cooperation. We are sure, esteemed Comrade Aristides Pereira, that your visit will give a new impetus to this friendship and cooperation. Thus we are also fulfilling the legacy of our unforgotten friend, the founder and for many years PAIGC secretary general, Comrade Amilcar Cabral. With affinity and sympathy we are following the successful endeavors of the people of the Cape Verde Islands to overcome step by step the consequences of 500 years of colonial rule. We very well understand what tremendous problems have to be mastered in this process, and admire the courage and the readiness for sacrifices with which your people are tackling this complicated task.

We congratulate you from the bottom of our heart on the successes you have already accomplished. You can be certain, dear comrades and friends, of our continued active solidarity.

Dear comrades and friends: We can judge from our own experience what difficulties and obstacles have to be mastered when the past is to be overcome and a new life is to be built. The material and spiritual chaos left behind by Hitlerite fascism was tremendous. But through hard work and a resolute struggle we have implemented those goals of progress that serve the interests of the people. At the same time all attempts of imperialism were thwarted to prevent the consolidation of the first worker-peasant state on German soil.

We are currently preparing for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. The working people of all classes and strata are making great efforts to worthily commemorate this historical event which truly constitutes a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe.

Everything we have accomplished in three decades is the joint work of the people and the party. The creative application of Marxism-Leninism to our country's concrete conditions, the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the GDR's firm establishment as part of the community of socialist states have proved to be the secure foundation of our successes.

Dear comrades and friends: The development of the world today is marked by the strengthening of the forces of socialism and of peace. We were again able to verify the correctness of this statement during our recent trip to several African states. Social progress is asserting itself in Africa, too. In a number of states far-reaching transformations are taking place with the active participation of the people's masses which influence the entire continent.

As you know, imperialism, whose opportunities to exert its influence are thus being substantially curbed, is not ready to admit defeat. Through open interference or veiled methods it is seeking to check the progressive development and to turn back the wheel of history. Its main interest in this connection is cheap raw materials and profit. Hence the demands of the peoples liberated from colonial rule for restitutions from the former colonial powers, for full control of their natural resources and for a democratic transformation of international economic relations are fully justified.

Dear friends: As long as some peoples in Africa still suffer from imperialist exploitation and racist oppression, the task of liberation is not yet completed. We support them in the struggle for political and economic liberation and self-determination of their own path to development. The close collaboration of the peoples of Africa with the socialist states gives them strength and protection to resist the attacks of imperialism.

Together with our socialist allies we have affirmed in the Moscow declaration that we stand in unshakable solidarity at the side of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia which, led by the Patriotic Front and by the South West African People's Organization, are struggling for their independence. We resolutely condemn the attempts of the racists to force puppet regimes and neocolonialist solutions upon the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. We advocate the peoples' right to self-determination and true freedom and independence. We emphatically underscore their right to defend themselves with all means against their oppressors and the latter's puppets and backers. The mock elections staged by the Smith regime in southern Rhodesia are null and void.

Our unrestricted solidarity also goes to the courageous people of South Africa and its liberation organization, the African National Congress. Together with the free states of Africa we will continue the struggle until the disgraceful apartheid policy is eliminated and the right to self-determination of the oppressed minority in South Africa is implemented. We demand that the sanctions imposed by the UN Organization against South Africa be strictly observed and that all support be denied to the Pretoria regime, whose policy of racial segregation, of nuclear armament and of aggression endangers not only free Africa but also world peace.

We express our solidarity with socialist Vietnam which is linked with our country by a treaty of friendship and cooperation, as well as with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. In Southeast Asia a settlement must be achieved that is in line with the just interests of Vietnam and the other states of this region.

We must also not overlook the fact that the situation in the Middle East is again exacerbating following the separate agreements between Israel and Egypt. It is becoming all the more clear that only a just, comprehensive and durable settlement safeguarding the rights of the Arab people of Palestine can bring peace, stability and security to the entire region.

Halting the arms race and concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament are of vital importance for mankind. The most aggressive circles of imperialism are playing an explosive game by accelerating the intensive armament of NATO under ever new pretexts. But this cannot come to a good end, because it ultimately jeopardizes everything that has been achieved so far along the path of detente. Mankind does not want another world on the brink of a nuclear world war, but a secure, lasting peace. The GDR also devotes all its energies to this great aim. We hope that as a result of the coming conclusion of SALT-II fresh stimuli will also be given to the endeavors in Europe to continue the process of detente and to supplement it by genuine disarmament steps.

Dear Comrade Aristides Pereira, dear comrades and friends: our two parties are linked by the common ideals of peace and social progress. We regard your present visit and our friendly talks as an important contribution toward further deepening the anti-imperialist cooperation between our peoples. Let us raise our glass and drink to

--the health of our esteemed friend and comrade, Aristides Pereira,

--the health of his fellow fighters, --further successes in your country's construction under the leadership of the PAIGC,

--firm friendship between the SED and PAIGC, between the GDR people and the people of the Republic of Cape Verde.

REPORTAGE ON EXPULSION OF FRG TELEVISION CORRESPONDENT

DPA Report

LD141732 Hamburg DPA in German 1235 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--On Monday the GDR expelled Peter van Loyen, the ZDF [second German television] correspondent in East Berlin. The journalist was asked by the GDR Foreign Ministry to leave the country within 24 hours. As a reason for this measure the correspondent was merely told that in his reporting he had violated the journalist decree of the GDR. No detailed accusations were made.

Peter van Loyen is the third West German correspondent to be expelled by the GDR authorities. The journalist has been active in East Berlin since 1 March of this year.

Rejection of FRG Protest

LD142052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The head of the FRG department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Karl Seidel, received on Monday the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Guenter Gaus, at the latter's request.

Ambassador Seidel strongly rejected a protest made by Gaus against the expulsion of ZDF (second German television) correspondent Van Loyen. He protested against this renewed attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR, which is only calculated to put a strain on relations between the two states. The GDR cannot be blackmailed. In spite of all disruptive attempts, it pursues the policy of detente and cooperation.

Warning to Expelled Correspondent

LD141735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG second German television (ZDF) correspondent Peter van Loyen was deprived of his accreditation on Monday for violating the decree "On the Activity of Press Organs of Other States and of Their Correspondents in the GDR" of 21 February 1973 and the regulations to this decree of 11 April 1979. He was informed at the GDR Foreign Ministry that he must leave the territory of the GDR within 24 hours.

The head of the Main Press Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, pointed out to Herr van Loyen that with an interview recorded against the legal regulations by him and broadcast on 12 May 1979 on ZDF he had deprived himself of the basis for his further work in the GDR. He was also informed that, in view of the continual violations of GDR laws by ZDF correspondents, the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs is considering further steps against the ZDF.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Comment

LD150958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0422 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary today entitled: "He Violated the Spirit and Letter of Helsinki:"

The correspondent of the Federal German television station ZDF, Herr Peter van Loyen, was informed yesterday in the GDR Foreign Ministry that he had to leave the GDR within 24 hours because he had violated the law. His accreditation as ZDF correspondent in the GDR was withdrawn because he had deliberately violated the laws of our country. Fully aware of the "decree on the activity of publication media of other states and of their correspondents in the GDR" dated 21 February 1973, and the regulations to this decree of 11 April 1979, he deprived himself by his own behavior of the basis for his activity as ZDF correspondent in the GDR.

Van Loyen, on behalf of his company, apparently wanted to test how much an FRG correspondent in the GDR could get away with. Herr van Loyen had obviously forgotten that he was accredited with the GDR Foreign Ministry to report in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act to the citizens of his country, the FRG from the GDR. Instead he undertook activities in a malicious and distorting manner bearing on issues which, as defined by the Helsinki Final Act, are clearly domestic affairs of the GDR. He thus went to a conspiratorial meeting with former U.S. citizen Stefan Heym, who possesses GDR citizenship, to record an interview without the necessary permission. This was then broadcast by the ZDF on the evening of 12 May.

The investigations instituted against Herr Heym by the GDR customs authorities for violations of the customs and currency regulations can be no alibi for Herr van Loyen's actions. As you know, the FRG customs authorities are also very careful in watching that the customs regulations in force there are upheld. It was announced only recently that the FRG customs investigation authorities work very closely with the Federal Republic's secret service, the BND.

It is clearly that ZDF correspondent Van Loyen knew what he was doing. Now he must face the consequences.

The punishment for violations of the law by journalists from the FRG has nothing to do with censureship as has recently been increasingly stated by FRG media and is certainly no indication of any narrowing of press freedom. Journalists accredited in the GDR can write what they want. There is no authority which looks through their manuscripts before they go abroad.

In accrediting journalists of capitalist media, the GDR presupposes from the very beginning that they have different political positions than the GDR. We therefore presuppose differing political views, as it cannot be otherwise with correspondents from capitalist countries.

Journalists from capitalist media in the FRG who after 30 years of the GDR can still not even bring themselves to acknowledge that it has state citizens, cannot expect us, however, to stand passively by when from GDR soil, abusing their status, they address themselves to the citizens of their host country in a malicious, slanderous manner, distorting the facts. No state in the world would tolerate such interference in its domestic affairs.

When the great opportunities we give for reporting are used not to disseminate factual information about our country but instead are misused for interference and incitement against us and our laws are violated during the process, then this must clearly be halted. The GDR Government cannot justify any other action before its own citizens or the world public.

As a state based on the rule of the law, the GDR is simply obliged to insure that its laws are observed. Contrary to the incessant disparagements by leading FRG politicians, the GDR is one of the states which adheres to the international treaties and commitments it has signed. Unfortunately, the same thing cannot be said of the Federal Republic and its various institutions. This ranges from the Salzgitter Central Registration Office, which is contrary to international law, to the toleration of the abuse of transit routes and the Bonn secret services' spying activities on GDR citizens and to the activity of correspondents of FRG electronic mass media in the GDR.

By his behavior, the former ZDF correspondent Peter van Loyen not only violated the laws of his host country but also the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and the basic treaty concluded between the GDR and the FRG.

In judging this whole affair, it is also necessary to proceed from the premise that in accrediting journalists, the GDR at the same time assumes the duty of protecting the safety of the correspondent in question. This is increasingly difficult, however, when people such as the ZDF correspondent and several others see their main task as being to stir up a wicked inflammatory campaign against the GDR, its government and its industrious citizens. These people only serve the purposes of those who do not desire normal relations between the GDR and FRG, whom the whole course of detente and peaceful coexistence does not suit, who are only looking for material for dissension and to poison the atmosphere and who want to make the cold war a permanent state of affairs again. The GDR, however, is not the appropriate partner for people of this type.

The GDR desires normal, peaceful relations and thriving cooperation with the Federal Republic. It acts in accordance with the principles of peace, security and cooperation laid down in the Helsinki Final Act and will continue in future to insure that these principles are not violated on its territory.

Radio Comment

DW142150 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1853 GMT 14 May 79 DW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] ladies and gentlemen: He who is working as a correspondent in a country must absolutely respect the laws of that country. He who does not abide by them or even violates these laws must accept the consequences. This is an international practice. I can confirm this, by the way, from my personal experience, as I have worked as a journalist in roughly 2 dozen countries.

The correspondent of the West German television network ZDF was deprived of his accreditation in the GDR because he deliberately violated the laws of our country. He has done so though he was fully aware of the respective decree and the regulations to this decree.

He had been accredited to the GDR Foreign Ministry so as to report, in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act. To the citizens of his country, the Federal Republic of Germany, from the German Democratic Republic, but instead this man was doing the business of those people who do not want normal relations between the GDR and the FRG who find the whole direction of detente and peaceful coexistence unsuitable, who are merely seeking food to sow discord and poisoning the atmosphere and who want to let the cold war become a permanent condition again. To be sure, the GDR is not the right partner for people of his stamp meaning for people who are violating the laws of the host country as well as the letter and spirit of Helsinki and the basic treaty concluded between the GDR and the FRG.

Mr Van Loyen in a conspiratorial way met with former U.S. citizen Stefan Heym, who possesses GDR citizenship, with a view to recording an interview without having the necessary permission to do so. The interview was boradcast on ZDF on the evening of 12 May. Hence, it is clear that the ZDF correspondent was aware of what he was doing. Now he must take the consequences.

In the accreditation of journalists from capitalist countries the GDR proceeds from the premise that their political positions are different from those of the GDR. Thus we take it for granted that they hold different political views. This certainly cannot be otherwise as far as correspondents from capitalist countries are concerned. If, however, the great latitude granted by us for reporting are being misused for agitation against us instead of for the dissemination of objective information about our country, then a clear halt is called for. He who violates our laws deprives himself of the basis for his work as a correspondent in the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Meeting With Stoph

LD111658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Friday received the President of the Malaysian Parliament, Tan Sri Syed Nasir Bin Ismail, who is in the GDR on an official visit at the head of a parliamentary delegation from his country.

Both sides stated that it was the wish of their peoples and states to develop and deepen all-round, equal and mutually advantageous relations. This was an important contribution to international understanding and to the strengthening of peace, security and detente in the world.

Meeting With Fischer

LD112212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received the president of the Malaysian Parliament, Tan Sri Syed Nasir Bin Ismail, for talks on Friday. Fischer expressed satisfaction at the fact that the identical or similar views of the two states on important international issues, such as support for peaceful coexistence, represent a good basis for the further development of bilateral relations.

During the discussion Oskar Fischer briefed his guest on the GDR's policy of peace and corresponding activities. In this connection he pointed to the vigorous condemnation of the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with which the GDR manifests all possible solidarity.

Parliament President on Disarmament

LD121412 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] The president of the Malaysian parliament Nasir bin Ismail has described it as the moral duty of all parliamentarians to work for detente and disarmament. Speaking in a radio interview, he noted that this will lessen the threat of war and free urgently needed funds for the improvement of living conditions. The Malaysian politician, who is now in the GDR, expressed his conviction that the People's Chamber deputies will feel it incumbent upon themselves to try to solve these most important questions of our age. The GDR and Malaysia maintain a common position on this issue, he said.

MITTAG DELEGATION CONCLUDES SWEDEN VISIT

LD112222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Stockholm--The GDR delegation led by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag ended its 3-day official visit to Sweden today. At the end of their visit the delegation, which was there at the invitation of the Swedish Government, had talks with the management of the Volvo concern in the industrial center of Goteborg in western Sweden.

In the negotiations the two sides noted the longstanding good business relations between the Swedish automobile firm and GDR foreign trade enterprises. Managing Director P. Gyllenhammar considered that on this basis favorable preconditions exist for the further expansion of mutually beneficial business relations. Volvo's managing director also reaffirmed his concern's interest in long-term industrial cooperation with the GDR automobile industry.

After the conclusion of the official talks and negotiations, the GDR delegation, which included State Secretary Gerhard Beil, was seen off by industry minister Erik Huss and other public figures.

DPA: GDR MAYOR, OTHERS SENTENCED FOR ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION

LD142329 Hamburg DPA in German 1658 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Schwerin Bezirks court has sentenced the mayor of the Matzlow/Garwitz community in Mecklenburg, together with four other accused, to imprisonment and fines for illegally building a holiday village. One of those sentenced is the administrative director of a large state enterprise in Potsdam for which a holiday village, comprising 30 bungalows, social buildings and paved roads of considerable value was constructed in Matzlow.

According to the SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG, large quantities of building material and M300,000 of public money found their way "by dark channels" into the unauthorized "illegal construction." Numerous building workers were recruited by paying wages far above average and taken away from tasks connected with the Parchim Kreis economic plan.

The severe sentences, which according to Information Bureau West, were not given individually in the newspaper, were regarded as a serious warning to all officials. They must insure "that there is honesty in their sphere of influence." SED leader Erich Honecker recently announced measures against illegal building in the GDR.

ADDRESS BY OVARI AT ST. ETIENNE RALLY

AU141800 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 79 p 3 AU

[Report on Address by MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Miklos Ovari at an 11 May mass rally in St. Etienne, France, held in conjunction with the 23d PCF Congress, with the participation of the MSZMP, Guinean Democratic Party and PDRY Popular Democratic Front delegations to the congress: "Speech by Miklos Ovari at the St. Etienne Mass Rally"]

[Text] You are aware of the fact that one of the principal joint endeavors of our parties is to safeguard, consolidate and further develop the results of international detente to date. We regard this as one of our most important tasks, since, to a decisive extent, the life and fate of our peoples and the peoples of the world depends on whether the development of international conditions in favor of the progressive and peace-loving forces can be insured in the future as well. We profoundly agree with the conclusion of your congress's draft resolution related to this that "forgetting this would be suicide." It is on this basis that we unanimously and resolutely condemn imperialist machinations and acts that endanger detente.

My country, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Warsaw Pact countries and the community of the socialist countries consistently speak up against warlike and aggressive endeavors. It is due to the strength of the world socialist system and the activity of the international communist and workers movement, as well as to other progressive forces and peace-loving political and social factors, that aggressive imperialist circles can no longer do as they please. This would be even more the case if the opponents of detente had not found chance allies in the Chinese leaders, who, through the armed aggression against the much-afflicted Vietnamese people, plunged into danger the peace and security of not only the Indochina area, but of the world as well. The Hungarian people have accorded and continue to accord far-reaching solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and support in every possible way their struggle for the observance of their country's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

We are convinced that, in the present complex and contradictory international situation, there is perhaps a greater need than ever before for concerted action not only by the international communist and workers movement, but, beyond it, by all supporters of progress and peace as well.

We are participating in the deliberations of your congress with great interest. Our current experiences strengthen our conviction that the French communists circumspectly consider the changing conditions of the domestic and international class struggle and keep their people's and nation's historical traditions, conditions and immediate and long-term interests in mind in defining the ways and means necessary to break the power of the monopolies, expand the people's democratic rights and create socialism in France.

We are familiar with the difficult and self-sacrificing struggle our fraternal French party is unremittingly and successfully waging, amid ruthless attacks by the right wing, to enhance its influence on the masses, create firm foundations on which to unite the left wing and insure the conditions required by the French masses for a genuine change. These are complex tasks that confront our French comrades with a new trial of strength every day. In this struggle you can rely in the future, as in the past, on the solidarity of the Hungarian communists.

The MSZMP derives strength and reassurance from the results of the struggle of the communist parties, including the PCF. The solidarity of our fraternal parties is an indispensable source of strength in our own work of socialist construction. We also realize that the successes and failure of our work affect the international workers movement as a whole. That is why we profess and assume a responsibility not only to our own people and workers class, but to the international workers class as well.

In Hungary, we began socialist construction under extremely difficult conditions three decades ago. As a result of the devastations of the war, the country was in ruins. Tasks had to be resolved that had been resolved long ago by middle-class revolutions in more advanced countries. Our struggle was not easy, we had to learn that it is at least as difficult to exercize and safeguard the power as it is to win it. When our comrades and friends form an opinion about our past and present, they should realize under what specific conditions and with what difficulties we have reached up to the stage where we can say today that the foundations of socialism are firm in our country and our people are working in harmony to build an advanced socialist society.

In Hungary, the victory of the socialist revolution has accomplished what Marx and Engels formulated as follows in the Communist Manifesto: "The first step of the workers' revolution is to raise the proletariat to the ruling class, to achieve democracy." Our struggle to achieve democracy was not free of mistakes and sometimes even grave errors and regression. However, it is part of the complete picture that our party and workers class had the strength to overcome the obstacles, correct the mistakes and create the necessary political and social conditions for the development and improvement of socialist democracy. Today, democracy exists in our country not merely in words and on paper, but it is a daily practice that prevails on a social scale. With the liquidation of exploitation, we have created a society where everyone who contributes to the enrichment of the community and the development of the country and society through their work is entitled to genuine and equal rights. We have created a rule of the people under which people's talents can freely develop and citizens can have their say on questions concerning their smaller communities and society as a whole on every level. For us, democracy is inseparable from socialism, and we regard the constant development and perfection of socialist democracy as our fundamental duty.

MSZMP-PCF relations are characterized by sound cooperation based on mutual respect and responsibility for the common cause. New problems necessarily accompanying development and comradely debates arising in connection with them do not alter the fact that--although under different conditions--we are waging our struggle on an identical ideological basis and for identical objectives, as far as the most important issues are concerned.

In conclusion, Miklos Ovari wished the French communists success in their devoted struggle.

MARJAI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA SESSION

LD142318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has arrived in Moscow to take part as the Hungarian permanent representative in the CEMA Executive Committee session which is to begin tomorrow. Jozsef Marjai was received at the airport of the Soviet capital by CEMA Secretary Fadeyev.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS MARJAI ON ECONOMIC POLICY

LD081029 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 May 79 p 39 LD

[Michel Boyer interview with Hungarian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai: "Hungary must make 'certain sacrifices'"--Date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Hungarian Ambassador to France Peter Veress has recently been appointed your country's foreign trade minister. Does this appointment indicate any change in your economic policy?

[Answer] It is a question of normal change at the head of this ministry even though it takes Mr Veress's personal qualities and the role which he has played in France into account. During his stay in Paris, Franco-Hungarian relations have undergone a favorable change in the sphere of foreign trade and economic cooperation, especially with respect to third markets.

However, France does not occupy the place which it should in relations with Hungary. The French share in the Hungarian market is now proportionally the same as in 1928, although at that time relations between the two countries were unsatisfactory and their level of economic development was different from the present one.

[Question] Nonetheless your turnover with France, like with other Western countries, shows a deficit.

[Answer] We have reached a new stage of development after progressing from an extensive to a progressive period and this has led to a great demand for capital. Hungary, which is a poor country as far as its natural resources are concerned, needs a different kind of infrastructure, technology and manpower.

[Question] Does this change explain the imbalance in your foreign trade?

[Answer] We have been affected by the explosion of world prices which has led to big financial losses. If prices had remained unchanged compared with 1973, our trade balance would have been positive. Furthermore, EC decisions have made it very difficult for us to sell some of our products in the agricultural, textile and metallurgical sectors.

[Question] What do you intend to do?

[Answer] We must progress, and this calls for very substantial efforts. We feel sure that we will be able to overcome our difficulties at the cost of some sacrifices. We must effect a qualitative change of the Hungarian economy, rapidly increase the competitiveness of our products and put a brake on the production of material- and energy-intensive goods.

[Question] Are you planning to slow down your imports?

[Answer] No. Because we cannot increase our exports without importing goods.

[Question] Does this mean that you will take action with respect to public consumption?

[Answer] The living standard of the people has very considerably improved in the past 15 years. This was necessary to eliminate long-standing injustices. We are no longer able to maintain the same kind of improvement rate, which will become slower. Nonetheless an improvement in the people's living standard will remain the main aim of Hungarian policy.

[Question] While awaiting this policy's results you will continue to borrow from the West.

[Answer] For us credits are additional means and we have no difficulty in obtaining them. Our external debt does not represent any danger.

[Question] You also depend on the East for your energy supplies. Does the oil price increase cause you any concern?

[Answer] We are trying to reduce our demand for oil and gas and effect changes in our import structure. However, this year we will buy more crude oil from the Soviet Union, that is, some 8 million tons, and our oil imports will further increase within the framework of the next 5-year plan. The purchasing of Russian oil is definitely more advantageous because it is cheaper and easier to transport. Nonetheless its price has been readjusted in accordance with world rates and we have been adversely affected by this as far as terms of exchange are concerned.

[Question] Does your membership of CEMA not interfere with your desire to liberalize your external economic policy?

[Answer] CEMA is a liberal organization. For instance, no decision can be adopted unless all member states are in favor of it, except in cases when a country states that it is not interested. So far, no decision detrimental to us has even been taken. In CEMA, Hungary carries the weight and plays the role of a major power.

As for the distribution of exchanges between the East and the West, it is determined by the requirements of the national economy. For the time being, the 50-50 ratio suits us best. True, in a fragile world, CEMA provides a guarantee for stability and security but Hungary wants to remain open to the outside world.

MTI CORRESPONDENT CRITICIZES PRC'S DOMINO THEORY

LD141924 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 14 May 79 LD

["Beijing's 'Domino Theory'"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI)--MTI's Beijing correspondent reports:

After keeping frightening for a long time the member states of the Association of South-East Nations (ASEAN) with the phantasy of an "Indochinese federation" to be founded by Vietnam, China has now conceived another phantom. According to the commentator of RENMIN RIBAO, Vietnam, pursuing "regional hegemony", intended to get under its rule the whole of Southeast Asia and for that purpose the so-called Indochinese federation would serve only as a stepping-stone.

Vietnam--asserts the Chinese party daily--is seeking to found a comprehensive Southeast Asian bloc that would include from Hanoi to Sri Lanka 10 states, in other words extend Vietnamese incluence to an area of over 10 million Squ. Km. and 300 million inhabitants. In addition, Beijing presents as a fact that [word indistinct] this would serve the Soviet Union's "expansionist" endeavors and that the Soviet Union would already possess military bases in Vietnam.

According to Beijing's "domino theory" if the Southeast Asian countries do not stand by China in the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict they are heading for the unavoidable fate to become the satellites of Vietnam in the framework of the "Southeast Asian bloc" planned by Hanoi. And while the remains of the Beijing-supported Pol Pot regime use Thailand as a house with a passage-way leading through it, China offers back-up for Thailand against the Cambodian revolutionary government and the Vietnamese forces supporting it, in case these forces would pass the Cambodian-Thai border while pursuing the Pol Pot bands.

Observers note that after proving not strong enough to deal a fatal blow with an armed aggression on the Socialist Vietnam, China is, as all signs indicate, doing its best to form a united military bloc from the alliance of Southeast Asian nations and to include the ASEAN into a new armed conflict with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. However, as manifested by the now completed visit to Beijing by the Malaysian prime minister, the heads of the Southeast Asian countries do not feel enthusiastic about this idea. What is more they hear with suspicion and mistrust China's "domino theory" which is strongly reminding them of its American predecessor. It is underlined by Asian diplomatic circles that in spite of the pressure by Beijing the chiefs of the ASEAN countries are not willing to enter any military alliance with China against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

INSTITUTES PARTICIPATE IN SPACE MEDICINE RESEARCH

LD112216 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--Under the auspices of Intercosmos, Hungarian physician-biologists are also participating in the implementation of the socialist countries' space research program. Their main research area is the biological effects of the state of weightlessness and confinement. Probes into the effects of the state of weightlessness on the muscular system have so far brought promising results. The heads of two scientific institutions deeply engaged in researches related with space flights, academician Dr Lorand Kesztyus, director of the Patholphysiological Institute of the Debrecan (east Hungary) Medical University, spoke to the daily NEPSZABADSAG about the state and goals of these researches.

As it is also known, when the astronauts return to the earth the symptoms of muscular weakness can be observed on them as the relative lack of motion and weightlessness on board the spaceship lead to gradual consumption of their muscle tissues. For a long time scientists maintained that the continued lack of exercise finally leads to full consumption of the muscle cells. Recent research, however, has shown that the muscular cell does not die, only gets transformed.

In spite of losing its most important protein ingredient--myozin--it survives. An additional problem is that although gymnastic exercises help a lot, they can only delay the decay of muscular fibres but cannot completely stop the process of consumption. During their researches Hungarian scientists have precisely determined the characteristics of myastenia and now are looking for the medicines and treatments to stop the process. They are contemplating various phosphorous compounds with high energy contents, hormones designed to speed up the reproduction of muscular proteins, and insulin treatment as well as a solution.

Under the auspices of Intercosmos Council, nine Hungarian institutes are engaged in the research of weightlessness-related changes in human organism. They assess the psychical effects and any changes in the balance of organs and the central nervous system. The state of weightlessness has not only adverse effects on human organism: it can even be blissful in the case of cardiac failure, as in such state blood has no weight which considerably facilitates the heart's work. Perhaps one day such patients will be cured in space sanatoria, writes NEPSZABADSAG.

FRG INFORMATION OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD111746 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] State Secretary Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG Press and Information Office, has arrived in our capital at the invitation of State Secretary Peter Varkonyi, chairman of the Government Information Office. He is here on an official visit.

Conclusion of Talks, Departure

LD131630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG Press and Information Office, has left Hungary. He had talks in the Information Office of the Council of Ministers and was received by Gyorgy Aczel, party Politburo member, Deputy Premier, and Pal Racz, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN RADIO-TV DELEGATION--A Norwegian radio-television delegation led by Director General Torolf Elster has visited our country for a few days to discuss aspects of cooperation. The delegation was received by Istvan Tompe, chairman of the State Committee for Radio and Television, as well as others. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 May 79 p 8 AU]

FRENCH REPORTER EXAMINES POLISH, SOVIET ENERGY PROBLEMS

ID010453 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 May 79 p 3 LD

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Energy Crisis Affecting Eastern Bloc Countries Too"]

[Text] Warsaw--It would be totally wrong to think that the energy crisis, which has reappeared with new vigor since the events in Iran, concerns only the West. The socialist countries--and this is certainly a new development--are also beginning to feel the effects and they are going to be affected increasingly dramatically.

The case of Poland is symptomatic in this respect. Admittedly it is still an overall energy exporter so far, thanks to its coal, but this situation will not last. An eminent Polish expert, Professor Rurarz, declares: "We already import machinery, raw materials and foodstuffs and now we are going to become importers of fuel." Professor Kopecki, chairman of the Polish Academy of Sciences Energy Committee, is even more specific: "Toward the end of the century," he writes in PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY (Technical Review), "Poland will have to import one-fourth of its fuel and energy needs."

The situation is exacerbated, Professor Kopecki continues, by the fact that "the future energy shortages will also affect the Soviet Union." Indeed, the Soviets will reach the peak of their oil production at the beginning of the 1980's. After this--despite the opening of new wells--the decline will be rapid, and at a time when needs will be greatly increased. Experts believe that, as early as 1985, the Soviet Union too will have become an importer instead of an exporter of oil. The problem is particularly serious since oil exports at present represent 40 percent of the Kremlin's currency reserves!

In the 1980's Moscow will therefore have to face a serious balance of payments problem. The choice for the USSR will be simple: It will either have to become even more dependent on Western credit and aid (at a time when the Soviets' import potential will be limited) with all the political consequences which this implies, or else reduce the rate of economic development in order to restrict energy needs (Soviet national income is unlikely to increase by more than 2.5 percent per annum over the next decade) and at the same time curb domestic consumption with all the social risks that this involves. It is likely that Moscow will choose to combine the two methods.

At the present moment the Soviets are already faced with a cruel dilemma: Should they cut oil exports to the West first and see their currency reserves fall, or restrict supplies to the "fraternal countries" at the risk of seeing the chronic instability in these countries further increased? From 1985 onwards, in any event, the socialist states of East Europe will no longer be able to rely on Soviet oil. Where are they to find the oil they need--and at what price--when at the moment the Soviet Union supplies three-fourth of their requirements? Moscow has already begun to demand that the "fraternal countries" pay part of the bill--the amount is kept a closely guarded secret--in dollars.

In this situation over the next few years Poland and the other socialist countries of East Europe will inevitably have to:

1. Increase their dependence on Western credit and aid.

2. Limit the growth of their national income owing to the energy bottleneck.

As it is, Poland's national income has only risen by 2.8 percent over the past 2 years. Dr Bednarz, another Polish expert, agrees: "If we admit that we will not be able to allow ourselves to import increased quantities of oil, this means, in the language of the plan, that we will have to reduce considerably the country's rate of development." One may wonder what the social and political consequences of this enforced recession will be.

3. Strive to reform radically an ineffective and inflexible system in which wastefulness reigns supreme. At present, in fact, to produce $10,000 of national income Poland needs 2,165 kilowatt hours of energy, against 1,622 for Britain and 857 for France. Likewise, to achieve the same result Poland uses three times more metal than France and twice as much as the FRG. Yet steel production is one of the sectors which require the most energy. The pressure for economic reforms is, therefore, going to increase, but can the party accept the political price to pay?

4. Change their economic strategy. Poland has for a long time put the accent, in fact, with a consistency which is certainly shortsighted, on developing sectors--chiefly heavy industry--which are the biggest consumers of energy. Professor Kopecki is very clear on this point too: "A complete reorganization of our economic policy so as to reduce our energy and raw material needs is essential."

USSR'S KIRILLIN AT OPENING OF JOINT RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

LD150228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] A 3-day Polish-Soviet symposium devoted to the problems of increasing of the effectiveness of the work of scientific institutions and to improve the practical application of the results of research opened at the Warsaw University today.

The symposium is being attended by scientists and social activists along with Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier; Vladimir Kirillin, deputy premier of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the party Central Committee; Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski, members of the Central Committee Secretariat; Jarema Maciszewski, the head of the Central Committee Science and Education Department. Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov is also taking part. The symposium is being attended by outstanding scientists and economic activists of the two countries.

The directions of the scientific policy in Poland and the importance of mapping out the strategy of construction of the developed socialist community in our country as guidelines for our sciences were presented by Mieczyslaw Jagielski. He stressed that science played an important role in this process, having significant economic and social functions which are, among others, a lever of the economic growth, social and cultural progress and strengthening of the socialist views and attitudes. The transformation of Poland from an agricultural country into one of the 10 most industrialized countries of the world was significantly contributed to by extensive scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union. Mieczyslaw Jagielski then said that Poland was the first socialist country to enter into such cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union. The cooperation is flourishing particularly well in the present decade and its topics include all fundamental fields of science and economy. Mieczyslaw Jagielski also said that never before has Polish science been faced with such serious tasks connected with design and the introduction of new technologies.

The Soviet achievements in the development of the scientific and research potential and the current problems connected with its effective use were presented by Deputy Premier Vladimir Kirillin. He said, inter alia, that increasing the participation of the higher education system in scientific research constitutes one of the significant tasks faced by science in the USSR.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ADDRESSES UNCTAD IN MANILA

LD111018 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[By PAP correspondent Janusz Golebiowski]

[Text] Manila, 10 May, PAP--The basic condition for working out just and effective principles of international economic cooperation, which is the aim of UNCTAD, is world-wide peace, global detente and containment of the arms race, said head of the Polish delegation to the 5th UNCTAD session taking place here, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, Jerzy Olszewski.

Presenting Poland's standpoint on the expansion of her relations with developing countries, Minister Olzewski said that Poland is guided by the rule of "partnership for development" and that the model of economic cooperation with these countries cannot consist in the transfer of resources. The Polish Government has recently adopted a 10-year plan of cooperation with developing countries, which embraces not only trade turnover but also industry, science and (?culture). It envisages the doubling every five years of Poland's trade with these countries.

Poland, went on Poland's representative, will take steps aimed at increasing cooperation with developing countries, and is ready to delegate a greater than hitherto number of its experts there and receive students from these countries at Polish universities. He stressed that all goods imported by Poland from the least developed countries have been exempted from import duties, which will meet halfway the [words indistinct] of the developing countries and help increase their exports to Poland.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE UNIONS ENDS

LD141114 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May, PAP--The 8th International Conference of Trade Unions of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers wound up its debates here today. Some 250 delegates representing trade union organizations from several dozen countries, peasants' organizations and international organizations such as the World Federation of Trade Unions, ILO, FAO, UNESCO took part in the conference.

The main guideline of the conference was "for a more active share of rural workers in economic and social progress, for consolidation [of the] peasants' and trade union movement, for unity of action of rural workers with the working class." Participants in the conference reviewed the situation of rural workers in the whole world and exchanged experiences in the struggle for the betterment of the working and living conditions of that social group. On that basis new directions of action were mapped out for the International Association of Trade Unions of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation workers which affiliates some 55 million members from over 80 trade union organizations in several dozen countries in all the continents.

It was stressed that the main task of the international association is the struggle to guarantee agricultural and forestry workers basic workers' and trade unionist rights. Final documents adopted by the conference pointed to the need to consolidate trade union organizations representing the interests of agricultural and forestry workers in many capitalist and developing countries in order to oppose more effectively the policy of big monopolies. They also emphasised the need to unite the action of all progressive social forces for democratic reforms and a reconstruction of unjust agrarian relations in many countries as well as struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and fascism.

Participants in the conference manifested their support for undertakings aimed at strengthening security and peaceful cooperation among nations as well as the idea of universal disarmament.

On the last day of the debates new authorities of the association were elected. Andreas Kyriacou (Cyprus) and Claude Billault (France) were reelected as the chairman and the secretary general of the organization, respectively.

AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

LD150215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria has arrived on an official 3-day visit to Poland on the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. It is headed by its leader Franz Muhri. At the Warsaw Okecie Airport the guests were welcomed by Ryzsard Frelek, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz, deputy Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, has held a meeting with the delegation.

JABLONSKI CHAIRS 'FRIENDS OF SCOUTING' SESSION

LD150210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Central Council of Friends of Scouting has been held at Belweder Palace under the chairmanship of Henryk Jablonski. The council discussed a program of ideological and training plans of the Polish Scouting Union [ZHP] in connection with the Vistula development and national water conservancy scheme. Also examined was a report from the ZHP headquarters concerning the union's participation in patriotic and defense training of young people. The Central Council also acquainted itself with a report on the ZHP's patronage of the Child Health Center Memorial Hospital.

REPORTAGE ON RCP DELEGATION TO PCF CONGRESS

Solidarity Meeting in Bordeaux

AU122045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation to the French Communist Party [PCF] congress led by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited the Department of Gironde. The delegation met with members of the PCF federation leadership, and with deputies and communists and with working people. On this occasion, the two sides exchanged views on the activity carried out by the RCP and the PCF.

A big meeting of international solidarity took place in Bordeaux. (Andre Lajoinie), member of the Political Bureau of the PCF Central Committee, warmly greeted the RCP delegation.

Comrade Dimitru Popescu then took the floor. He extended warm comradely greetings on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the communists and all working people in the Department of Gironde. The speaker stressed that the RCP and the working people in our country are following with keen interest and with feelings of warm solidarity the activity carried out by the PCF devoted to defending the basic rights and interests of the workers class and of all people, to achieving renovative and revolutionary changes in the life of the French society, as well as its consistent struggle for democracy and social progress, for national independence, detente and peace throughout the world.

He stressed the good relations between the RCP and the PCF, the relations of cooperation and solidarity and friendship between the two parties, as well as the particular significance of the friendly meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Georges Marchais for giving an impetus to these relations.

The speaker stressed that the activity carried out by the RCP is aimed at building the comprehensively developed socialist society, at democracy, at increasing the working people's cultural level. In conclusion, Comrade Dumitru Popescu wished the communists in the Department of Gironde, the workers and the entire French workers class successes in their political and social struggle for progress and a better life, for social justice and for France's socialist transformation.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly and comradely atmosphere, which is characteristic of the relations between the two parties and peoples.

Popescu Congratulations for Marchais

AU142102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Paris (AGERPRES) 14/5/1979--At the comradely banquet given by the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the F.C.P. [French Communist Party] for the delegations who attended the 23rd congress of the French Communist Party, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., conveyed to Georges Marchais cordial congratulations from President Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection to the office of general secretary and wishes of success in the activity of the French Communist Party.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party had meetings with the party delegations that attended the congress. The meetings proceeded in an atmosphere of comradely cordiality.

BURTICA GOES ON TO AUSTRALIA FROM UNCTAD MEETING

AU111250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Canberra (AGERPRES) 11/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation who is paying a visit in Australia was received on 11 May by the governor-general of Australia, Sir Zelman Cowen. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the governor-general of Australia, Sir Zelman Cowen.

The same day, the Romanian guest had talks with Douglas Anthony, deputy prime minister and minister for national resources, exchanging views on the bilateral relations and on matters of common interest. A governmental communique was signed on the occasion on the development of Romanian-Australian bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Highlighted were during the talks the broad possibilities of expanding and diversifying the trade exchanges and the bilateral economic cooperation, the wish of both sides to ground the economic relations between Romania and Australia on basis of long-term understandings in the fields of common interest. Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation also had talks with Peter Nixon, minister for transport, and with R. Shipton, chairman of the committee for foreign policy and defence of Australian Parliament.

Report on Trade Discussions

AU142057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Canberra (AGERPRES) 14/5/1979--Problems of development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Australia and, in this frame, between Romanian organizations and firms of the New South Wales, were approached during the talks conducted in Sydney by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, with I. Sinclair, minister of agriculture of the federal government; L. Ferguson, deputy prime minister and minister for public works of the state of New South Wales; R. Mulock, minister of development of the same state; as also with G. Jones, chairman of the Australian Meat Board, and a group of businessmen.

GIOSAN-LED PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT STOCKHOLM

AU142111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Stockholm (AGERPRES) 14/5/1979--The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Giosan, G.N.A. chairman, now in Stockholm at the invitation of the Swedish Parliament, met on May 14 leading members of the Parliament.

FRG FREE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIAL MEETS LEADERS

Ceausescu Meeting

AU111455 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general president of the republic and chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], this morning received Guenter Verheugen, secretary general of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] of the FRG, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

The guest expressed gratitude for being received and stressed that he has the pleasant mission of conveying cordial greetings and warmest wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Hans Dietrich Genscher, FDP chairman, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. He also expressed thanks for the opportunity of visiting Romania and of becoming acquainted with the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in their activity devoted to the fatherland's all-round development.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and, in turn, conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the federal chancellor and to the FDP chairman.

During the talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to the current stage and prospects for developing political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between Romania and the FRG, between the RCP, the SUF and the FDP in the spirit of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and in the interest of detente, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talk, the two sides also discussed current issues of international life. In this context, they stressed the need for greater efforts aimed at improving the political climate on the European Continent and throughout the world and at implementing, as an indivisible whole, the Helsinki Final Act, at achieving efficient disarmament measures and at strengthening the trend toward detente and understanding.

The sides also stressed the significance of thoroughly preparing the future Madrid meeting devoted to the achievement of concrete steps on the road of detente, understanding and cooperation, of disarmament and military disengagement.

The two sides also stressed the importance of resolving interstate disputes by negotiations and emphasized the ever greater role played by public opinion, the democratic parties and the progressive political forces in achieving the ideals of progress, peace and security of the peoples.

They stressed that the efforts that are being made in this direction must be aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, at establishing new, democratic relations in the world based on equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonrecourse to the use or threat of use of force and noninterference in internal affairs.

The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Andrei Meeting

AU112046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/5/1979--On May 11, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met Gunther Verheugen, secretary-general of the Free Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany. On the occasion approached were problems regarding the further development of the relations of collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, in the interest of detente, security and peace on the European Continent and worldwide.

Participating in the interview was Richard Balken, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest.

Banc Meeting

AU121439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2035 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1979--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., secretary of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, received on May 11 Gunther Verheugen, secretary-general of the Free Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany. Aspects of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Front and the Free Democratic Party were approached during the interview, the mutual wish being expressed to further develop and intensify their collaboration in the spirit of the good relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

BANC RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU142205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On 12 May Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of the Socioeconomic Activity, received a Soviet economic delegation led by Comrade B. Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, which is on a working visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian side. During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on certain matters pertaining to the upward evolution of Romanian-Soviet trade exchange. The meeting was attended by Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, and Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. V.I. Drozdenko, USSR Ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

CEAUSESCU SEES PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL 11 MAY

AU121425 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] On May 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Palestine National Council, member of the "Al Fatah" Central Committee, now visiting Romania. The guest conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He keenly thanked for the consistent stand of Romania, of the Romanian head of state personally, in support of the Palestinian people's cause, of his right to self-determination, to set up its own independent state.

President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that his friendly salute be conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat, and, to the Palestinian people, wishes of success on the road of attaining its legitimate aspirations after liberty and independence.

During the interview, stress was laid with satisfaction on the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration established between the R.C.P. and the P.L.O. and the common wish was manifested to expand and deepen these relations to their mutual interest, in the interest of peace, cooperation and progress in the world.

The Romanian head of state reiterated Romania's stand on the Middle East situation, stating that Romania declares firmly for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict which should lead to the achievement of a just and durable peace by Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, by a solution to the Palestinian people's issue according to its right to self-determination, including the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Khalid al-Hasan set forth the stand of the Palestinian people led by the P.L.O.--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--on the Middle East situation, concerning the decision adopted at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad as well as the reasons for which the Palestinian people refuses the Camp David agreements and the process generated by them.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the importance and necessity of a global settlement of the Middle East situation which should secure peace in the region.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION

AU112049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/5/1979--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received on May 11 the delegation of the All-Country Women's Federation of China, led by Luo Quiong, vice-chairman of the federation, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of China, that is paying a visit of friendship and exchanges experience in Romania at the invitation of the National Women's Council of Romania.

During the interview which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere Luo Quiong requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute on behalf of Chairman Hua Guofeng and the Romanian people wishes of fresh success in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

In turn, Constantin Dascalescu requested that a cordial salute be conveyed to Chairman Hua Guofeng on behalf of president Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu just as best wishes of prosperity to the friendly Chinese people.

The relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and the People's Republic of China were pointed to with satisfaction, stress being laid on the contribution of the women's movement in the two countries, of the exchange of visits, of the talks and mutual understandings to the development of these relations.

Report on Departure

AU142056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/5/1979--On May 14, the delegation of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China, led by Luo Quiong, vice-chairman of the federation, member of the Permanent Committee of the National Council of the All-China People's Political Consultative Council, who paid a visit of friendship and swap of experience to Romania, left Bucharest on May 14. The delegation visited economic, educational and socio-cultural units in Bucharest and in the Arges, Brasov and Sibiu counties, and had talks at the National Women's Council.

SECURITY, COOPERATION COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

AU142100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/5/1979--A delegation of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation of Brussels led by Canon Raymond Goor, president of the committee, visited Romania over May 5-13, at the invitation of the National Peace Committee.

During their Romanian sojourn, the delegation was received by Mihai Dalea, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Mihnea Gheorghiu, chairman of the National Centre for the Promotion of Friendship and Collaboration With Other Peoples; and by Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and had talks at the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] at the National Peace Committee as well as at the patriarchy of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

During the exchange of opinions, stress was laid on the role of public opinion in promoting the ideals of peace, cooperation and security. The guests were appreciative of the constructive policy Romania promotes in the international arena and emphasized the valuation of this policy by European public opinion.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SAM NUJOMA ON BIRTHDAY

AU121430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/5/1979--RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a congratulatory telegram to Sam Nujoma, president of the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) on his 50th birthday. The telegram conveys warm greetings, wishes of good health, long life and fresh success in the activity devoted to the struggle for the colonialist domination, the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, to the attainment of the ideals of freedom, national independence, social justice, progress and prosperity of the friendly Namibian people.

I am convinced, the telegram reads, that in the spirit of the meeting and friendly talks we had in Bucharest and in Africa, the relations of friendship, of multilateral support and militant solidarity between the RCP and the SWAPO will develop continuously in the interest of the two peoples, of strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces everywhere, of international peace and understanding.

BRIEFS

SAO TOME AMBASSADOR ARRIVAL--Flavio Quaresma Pires dos Santos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to the Socialist Republic of Romania, with residence in Lisbon, arrived in Bucharest for his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 79 p 5 AU]

ROMANIA-AUSTRALIAN PROTOCOL--The proceedings of the joint Romanian-Australian Governmental Commission concluded yesterday in Canberra. A protocol was signed on ways and means to expand trade exchanges and economic cooperation in fields of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 13 May 79 AU]

TITO INDICATES USSR VISIT TO BEGIN 16 MAY

LD151058 [Editorial Report LD] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0844 GMT on 15 May transmits the apparent text of a speech by President Tito to the joint session of the SFRY Assembly. In that part of the speech devoted to foreign relations, Tito says that Yugoslavia will follow the path it has taken in the past, and will build new relations of friendship and cooperation. He goes on:

"Our friendly visit to the Soviet Union, for which country we are leaving tomorrow, as well as many other meetings which I and a great number of our comrades will have this year, either in our country or abroad, serves this purpose."

MORE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD111042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1914 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Toast by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at 10 May dinner in Belgrade in honor of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek]

[Text] Belgrade--I wish to cordially welcome your esteemed wife, you and your associates to our country.

We are sincerely pleased with your visit because it represents another confirmation of the successful and fruitful cooperation between our two countries and another expression of the traditional Yugoslav-Polish friendship. Our friendship was born and derives its strength from the similarity of the historic pasts of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Poland, from their struggle for the same ideals of freedom and independence. The enormous sacrifices, sufferings and immense human agony during World War II, the price and consequences of which are best known and felt by those who made and endured them, today, too, warn us and direct us to wage a persistent struggle and constantly strive for peace and equal international cooperation.

I am convinced, Comrade Minister, that I share your view when I say that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Poland are making a definite contribution to this. The successful development of our mutual relations in all fields best illustrates this fact. This inspires us to continue developing them in a comprehensive manner in the future, while fully respecting the principles of equality, noninterference, sovereignty and mutual respect for the different paths and specific features of the internal development and international positions of the two countries.

We believe that on this very basis, whose lasting and universal value has been confirmed by life, it is necessary to make joint efforts to strengthen European cooperation and security. The letter and spirit of the Helsinki document remain a sure signpost in this respect. We hope to see solid preparations for the success of next year's meeting in Madrid, because we consider this to be in the direct interest of all countries of our continent. The cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland and their active work to this end are certainly possible and desirable.

Comrade Minister, it is hardly necessary to emphasize that these aims can be successfully attained only under conditions of detente. It is, however, necessary to emphasize that recently we have been faced with more and more instances of threats, the use of force and foreign interference under various pretexts. This, in our view, deepens the already existing crises and creates new dangerous hotbeds of conflict and confrontation. We must not reconcile ourselves to such developments in the world.

Our concern is especially great since the situation in southern Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia continues to deteriorate and since the legitimate rights of peoples to independent and free development are not being respected. We especially point out the danger of military interventions through which foreign solutions are being imposed on sovereign peoples. We are convinced that the deep crisis in Southeast Asia can only be solved by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from all foreign territories, fully observing the principles of the UN Charter. The ever-increasing gap between the developed and undeveloped countries is another reason for seriously fearing long-term and deep disruptions in world relations. The increasingly bitter race in nuclear and conventional arms has increased the risks to which mankind and its existence are exposed to extreme limits.

We see, however, a very positive fact in the growing determination of the peoples to struggle for the attainment and consolidation of their national independence and social development. We are deeply convinced that the world can achieve peace and progress if all peace-loving countries and progressive forces strive to this end on the basis of peaceful coexistence. The peoples' aspirations to live independently in peace and freedom and to decide in a sovereign manner on the ways and means of their development are strengthening our conviction.

Socialist Yugoslavia is a nonalined country. It consistently follows the policy of nonalinement which, as an independent factor in the struggle for peace and social progress, is increasingly gaining in importance and size. It is in those aspirations and ideals that we see the sense and essence of the policy of nonalinement and its place in international relations. This is also the point of departure for our concrete activity in the solution of acute international problems and in the efforts to strengthen detente and make it universal, to overcome bloc divisions in the world, to work for disarmament and for the creation of a more just economic and political order in the world. Within this framework, we also sincerely aspire and strive to develop our relations with friendly Poland in the most comprehensive and successful manner possible.

Esteemed Comrade Wojtaszek, on this occasion, too, it has been shown that these wishes are mutual and that great possibilities and real needs exist for constant progress of mutual cooperation in all fields. I am deeply convinced that we know how to do this and are able to move in the best direction for the further development of our relations, as determined by Comrades Tito and Gierek. This is not only in the interest of Yugoslavia and Poland but also in the interest of European cooperation and stability in general.

In expressing this conviction, interpreting the friendly feelings of our peoples toward the Polish people, I raise this glass in honor of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for the happiness and health of your esteemed wife and you personally, for further socialist progress of your country, and for the strengthening of friendship between our peoples.

Wojtaszek Toast

LD111045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2237 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Toast by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at 10 May dinner in Belgrade given in his honor by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec]

[Text] Belgrade--On behalf of my wife and on my own behalf, I would like to thank you once again for the invitation to make an official friendly visit to the SFRY, for the hospitality offered us and the words of tribute which you directed toward Poland and the Polish people.

Polish-Yugoslav contacts, which already have an established tradition, are useful for both of our socialist states. They strengthen our solidarity and cooperation, and the joint struggle for peace, progress and a world without wars.

A special role in our relations is played by the meetings and personal contacts between the leaders of our parties and states, Comrade Edward Gierek and Comrade Josip Broz Tito. These meetings, as well as the constructive cooperation between the PZPR and the LCY, determine the main directions of the further dynamic development of friendly Polish-Yugoslav relations.

Today Poland and Yugoslavia are significant partners in many spheres, which is demonstrated by the constant development of economic cooperation and ever deeper relations in the spheres of culture, science and technology. Contacts and the exchange of experiences between the parliaments, social organizations, twinned towns and regions are also fruitful.

Direct contacts between enterprises and establishments are expanding. The tourist trade is developing. Our wish is for all these various forms of cooperation to continue to expand and for friendly relations in these spheres to continue to develop.

Comrades and friends, Poland, proceeding from the historic conclusions and experiences of our people, bases its foreign policy on principles which are determined by the socialist social system. In union with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and with the forces of peace and progress in the world, we participate actively in the historic process of the struggle for the peace and security of nations.

The 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite aggression against Poland reminds us and the whole world of the tragic experiences and brutality which fascism inflicted on the peoples of Europe. The peoples of Poland the Yugoslavia made an emormous contribution to the allied victory and they paid the greatest price for it. Nevertheless, the decisive contribution to the victory over fascism and the greatest sacrifices were made by the Soviet Union. This anniversary offers us the natural right to resolutely call for the elimination of wars, aggression and other acts of force from the practice of international relations.

Precisely because of this, we consider the main task of our international community to be to contribute to joint efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security in the world and to develop useful international cooperation. Such has been the basic content of our diplomatic activity throughout the entire 35 years of the existence of People's Poland. We devote great attention to the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace, which was adopted on Poland's initiative at the 33d UN General Assembly. This is one example of our activity in the interest of peace.

We are able to note with deep satisfaction that in our efforts we have been able to count on cooperation with Socialist Yugoslavia, which--in the same way as our country--attributes prime importance to efforts directed toward strengthening peace and comprehensive international cooperation.

Socialist Yugoslavia's activity and role in the nonalined movement are well known. This year a summit of that movement will be held in Havana. Progressive forces throughout the world are sure that this meeting will represent a constructive contribution to deepening the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and the whole world and to toppling the remnants of colonialism and the crisis hotbeds of war.

In today's international situation, the strengthening of peace is becoming a prime task for all peace-loving states and peoples.

With regard to the dangers which arise out of the current stage in the arms race, it is urgent that the arms race be stopped, that arms be limited and that transition to real disarmament begin. We made this a primary task in the Warsaw Pact member states' declaration last November. We want serious progress at the Vienna talks, which would not be [words indistinct] of the security of every side. We attribute great significance and welcome with satisfaction the successful end to the negotiations between the USSR and the United States on SALT-II. We support the USSR's significant initiative whereby states which are signatories of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] Final Act should not be the first to use atomic and conventional arms against another such country, for it is essential to create conditions in which wars, tension and armed conflicts are excluded forever from the lives of nations.

It is also becoming essential to strengthen efforts in the interest of carrying out the Final Act of the CSCE, for this document represents an important instrument in the process of relaxation of tension and development of cooperation in Europe. We hope that the course and results of the Madrid meeting among representatives of the signatories of the Final Act will bring new momentum to the consolidation of this process.

We note with concern that conflicts are still continuing and that new sources of tension are arising in various parts of the world. Such tendencies by antipeace-loving forces are particularly dangerous, as they attempt to bring into question the permanence of the territorial-political status quo in Europe, which today represents one of the main bases of international security.

Minister Wojtaszek then stressed his conviction that opposition to these tendencies is a large joint task and the greatest obligation to current and future generations. He went on:

Comrades and friends, I wish to assure you that the entire Polish nation follows with great feelings of friendship and deep interest the constant efforts by the peoples of Socialist Yugoslavia to build a better future for your wonderful country. We are together with you when you experience problems and when fate seriously tries you, and we also rejoice with you at your successes.

In this spirit, I should like to raise this glass: To friendship and fruitful cooperation between People's Poland and Socialist Yugoslavia;

To the health of the SFRY and the LCY president, Comrade Jozip Broz Tito;

To your health and success, Comrade Vrhovec, and that of your esteemed spouse;

To the health of all Yugoslav friends present here; to peace and socialism.

SPEECHES BY BENIN'S KEREKOU, DORONJSKI REPORTED

LD111812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 11 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Cotonou, May 11 (TANJUG)--President of Benin Mathieu Kerekou gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, now on a three-day official and friendly visit to this country.

Welcoming his eminent guest from Yugoslavia, President Kerekou gave full credit to Yugoslavia for its consistent support to the struggle of peoples for liberation, and spoke of the success achieved by the peoples of "the Third World" in resisting imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

He also expressed the highest respect for President Tito as one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. President Kerekou particularly emphasized President Tito's efforts in achieving unity and independence amongst the members of the movement.

The head of the state of Benin condemned the racist and reactionary regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. He voiced his country's full support to the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa against colonial domination, racism and apartheid. He also said Benin gives full support to the Saharan people and to the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle for legitimate rights, including the right to their own state.

The president of Benin also said that Benin fully supports all peoples of the world in their struggle for peace, justice and social progress.

In replying to his host's toast, Stevan Doronjski said that socialist and independent Yugoslavia is always ready to offer support to all independent socialist construction aspirations, as this constitutes the very essence of Yugoslavia's historical development and commitment.

Referring to the international situation, which is burdened with fresh conflicts and crisis, Doronjski said that Yugoslavia is particularly concerned about conflicts among the non-aligned countries. "Yugoslavia resolutely presses for all disputes, especially those between non-aligned countries, to be settled in a peaceful way, without recourse to force and with respect for the U.N. and "OAU" charters and the principles of the non-aligned movement", said Doronjski.

Doronjski noted that of great concern are the frequent attempts to impose on certain countries, by the use of force, solutions for their internal development and relations. "It is because the nonaligned policy and movement are becoming ever stronger and ever more present in international relations that attempts to divide them, founded on ideological and other differences, have increased, as well as attempts at weakening their action unity and solidarity. It is therefore necessary, by overcoming (?all) differences and assuring the further affirmation of all the main goals and principles of nonalignment, to strengthen the unity of the movement, solidarity and mutual cooperation. This will considerably contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security in the world," said Doronjski.

Doronjski also stressed that, in keeping with the decisions of the non-aligned meetings, Yugoslavia will continue its support and all-round assistance to the Patriotic Front and the "SWAPO" movement in their struggle for the liberation and independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia. Yugoslavia will likewise continue supporting and assisting the front line countries exposed to constant pressure and aggression by the racist regimes. Doronjski further noted that in other parts of the world, such as Southeast Asia, the Middle East, West Sahara and others, peoples are denied the right to an independent development, their freedom and independence are threatened and solutions are imposed on them from outside.

MINIC COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF FRENCH CP CONGRESS

LD142138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)--On his return to Belgrade today, Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency and head of the league's delegation at the 23d congress of the French Communist Party, said that the congress reflected the complexity of conditions under which this great, powerful and influential party of the French working class works.

Social progress, democracy, self-management, independence and socialism were the most pronounced programmatic commitments faithfully reflecting the policy and the course of the congress, noted Minic.

The French communists strongly emphasized that they see a road to socialism in the expansion of democracy, and resolutely confirmed their commitment to a democratic self-management socialism in accordance with the conditions, traditions and development of the French society, Minic holds.

The fact that the congress voiced full support to the policy of non-alignment and to the struggle of the non-aligned movement as one of the most important international factors today, is considered by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as very important, Minic said.

Minic stressed as particularly important the support of the congress to the struggle for the implementation of a new international economic order, especially the stand--as presented by Georges Marchais--that this struggle is a concern of all world progressive forces and that a new international economic order entirely suits the interests of both the developing and developed countries.

In the talks between the Yugoslav delegation and the representatives of the French Communist Party, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the French Communist Party, as was the readiness to continue promoting this cooperation, Milos Minic concludes.

ZELIC REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN ITALY

LD132325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1856 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, returned from Rome today where he took part in the work of the mixed Yugoslav-Italian committee for economic cooperation.

Ante Zelic, who is also chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Italian committee for economic cooperation, made the following statement on his return to Belgrade:

The work of the mixed committee took place in a working atmosphere of mutual respect. We reviewed the results of our cooperation so far and discussed the problems and difficulties which have recently emerged and we also defined the framework and directions of future cooperation.

The Yugoslav delegation was especially interested in a number of basic problems which the committee had worked on. In the first place, the development of commodity exchange with Italy tends to become stagnant with particularly difficult and complex consequences for our exports. We expressed concern about the slow change in the structure of our industrial exports and pointed to the slowing down in the sphere of long-term forms of cooperation--production cooperation, transfer of technology, joint investments and carrying out of investment work both in the country as well as on third markets.

We also discussed some other current issues of our cooperation, and above all the realization of the provisions of the Osimo agreements which refer to the economic cooperation in border areas, energy, shipping and fishing.

I must stress that individual problems on the agenda have been overcome to a significant extent and that there are objective possibilities, along with mutual organized efforts, to overcome the remaining problems.

In the talks with Italian Government officials we discussed the issue of Yugoslav cooperation with the EEC. The Italian officials demonstrated particular interest in the situation in Montenegro following the catastrophic earthquake, and they also expressed their readiness to help mitigate the consequences of this catastrophe.

Our talks in Italy were both useful and successful and I hope that the meeting will contribute to the development of cooperation between our country and the Republic of Italy which, as is known, is one of our three most important foreign trade partners.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON 'TIPPING, BLUE ENVELOPES' IN HUNGARY

AU121540 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 79 p 6 AU

[Luka Ivkovic report]

[Excerpts] Budapest, May--Quite unexpectedly, a dispute in a divorce case over the amount of alimony for child support has started a wide discussion in the Hungarian People's Republic about the practice of tipping, of baksheesh, of gift giving and of some other phenomena from which some individuals derive great material benefit.

The fact is that in the aforementioned divorce suit the court, acting on the basis of the prescribed certificate confirming the amount of his monthly pay, ordered the husband to pay his wife about 400 forints a month for the support of their children. This sum is approximately equal to one-third of the pay of a gasoline station attendant, which is the case of the man involved in this case. Dissatisfied with the amount of alimony awarded here, the wife initiated new proceedings to prove that her husband in fact earns ten times the amount of his monthly wage and that he obtains this great sum of money in tips.

Form of Enrichment

It would be a mistake to think that in Hungary only gasoline station attendants receive tips and that these seemingly small amounts of money represent the main source of income for them. It is more or less known that waiters, hairdressers, various automobile mechanics, physicians and other medical personnel and people in other similar professions also do not see the main source of their income in their monthly pay but rather in the tips, baksheesh, "blue envelopes" and who knows what other names are used to indicate various gifts for "better performed services" or, what is even worse, to insure that "the services will be performed more effectively." According to some information, as many as 20 percent of all employed people work in positions in which they have an opportunity to receive tips for the regular performance of their tasks. According to some data, last year alone some three billion forints were given out in tips.

It has virtually become an unwritten rule that, despite the free medical services, it is nevertheless necessary to pay separately and additionally for a place in a hospital or clinic. The practice of "blue envelopes" is also not unknown in this connection. And yet, this is still not the end of the matter of tips or blue envelopes, at least not as far as health care is concerned. If the medical intervention is successful, then most frequently yet another "blue envelope" or some other gift is given. Other medical and non-medical personnel in this sphere are also doing well in this respect.

Naturally, when it comes to various gifts, tips and other similar matters, many people in various administrative institutions "have also taken care to insure that they will not be short-changed." It depends to a great extent on "the connection," which is obtained directly or indirectly but for which something must be done, how quickly someone might obtain a certificate or some other document.

The practice of tipping, gifts, baksheesh, blue envelopes and so forth shows many vestiges of the old bourgeois class society traditions. The responsible people in the Hungarian People's Republic as well as in many other countries are convinced that this social evil cannot be eradicated by legal measures. The important thing is to understand that the practice of tipping is not a sign of a high standard of living but rather an expression of an aspect of the bourgeois attitude. This is all the more true because in many instances those who receive tips have far more money than those who give tips.

'BASIC IDENTITY' OF NONALINED MOVEMENT CANNOT BE CHANGED

AU121950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] Preparing for their sixth summit conference, the nonalined countries have continued their lively activity during the past week. We particularly note that the coordination commission for Yugoslavia's preparation for this meeting held its first session which was presided over by President Tito. At this session the commission determined the directions of our country's activity in the coming period; our commentator Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this:

The sixth summit conference of nonalined countries has an extraordinary political importance precisely because it is to be held under complex international circumstances, as well as because the nonalined movement itself is experiencing certain difficulties. The nonalined countries are deeply aware of the fact that they can only contribute to the democratization of international relations if they continue to develop cooperation within their own ranks on the principles of equal rights and equality, noninterference and mutual solidarity. And further, the nonalined movement can fulfill its historical mission in the struggle to overcome the present unfavorable situation and the differences dividing the world both in the economic and the political fields only if it remains an independent, autonomous and non-bloc factor.

Today, too, the nonalined countries are striving in the direction and, as President Tito has said, no one will succeed in changing these basic principles and in threatening the unity of the nonalined movement. This, too, is the reason why our country advocates that the sixth summit conference should work out an action program for the nonalined movement in the coming period primarily in the struggle for the further emancipation of peoples and states and for the greater democratization of international relations as a whole. It is in this manner that the nonalined countries can make the greatest contribution to the general relaxation of tension and to the elimination of the sources of tension in the world as well as to the consolidation of the foundations for new and more just political and economic relations among countries and peoples of the world.

In the mainstream of the movement there is also complete unity in the view that no one can change the basic identity of the nonalined movement. This was also stated recently during the meetings of Yugoslav statesmen with the statesmen of India, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Benin, Sri Lanka, Cuba and other nonalined countries. Yugoslavia and other countries are consistent in this struggle and we think it is no exaggeration to say that it could not be otherwise. Today the nonalined movement is passing through a new test.

There is no doubt that it will successfully pass it and that the sixth summit meeting will provide a new impulse to strengthening the independent and autonomous, that is, non-bloc role of the movement whose strength is in its constant advance despite many obstacles.

NONALINED COORDINATION BUREAU DECISION ON KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

AU141828 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 79 p 7 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpt] United Nations, 9 May--Democratic Kampuchea will be invited to participate in the foreign minister-level meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the movement of nonalined countries, which will be held in Colombo at the beginning of June. This anticipated decision was made at yesterday's regular meeting of the bureau at the UN headquarters.

Cuba, Vietnam and Laos wanted "to open" the question of Kampuchean participation. Proceeding from the concept of "an accomplished fact," that is, from the fact that there is now another regime in Phnom Penh, they "strictly opposed," as has been learned, any participation by Democratic Kampuchea's representatives in the further work of the nonalined movement. Afghanistan, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also supported this view.

All other participants in the discussion--and there were nearly 30 of them--adopted the interpretation that no question about the participation in the ministerial conference could be opened, that is, that the legality of Democratic Kampuchea could not be disputed. In this context they called attention to the fact that such a matter of principle could only be decided at the level of heads of state or government and that only a plenum of the conference of all member states of the nonalined movement could have the mandate for such decisions. Judging by all available evidence, the invitation to Democratic Kampuchea to participate in the ministerial meeting in Colombo will be delivered to Kampuchea's permanent mission at the United Nations.

Following today's meeting of the bureau, Ambassador Prasit, head of this mission, said that "the nonalined movement is firmly defending the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea."

VJESNIK TO PUBLISH COMPREHENSIVE BOOK ON NONALINEMENT

LD121032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--"Nonalinement in the Modern World" is the title of a book of studies, discussions and articles devoted to nonalinement, from the genesis of the movement to the current processes in it. The first part of the book will contain all the speeches and important statements by President Tito on nonalinement and the study by Kardelj of the historical roots of the movement. Part two will be an examination of the world today and nonalinement in it, the authors being Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec, Aleksandar Grlickov, Lazar Mojsov, Gavro Altman, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Tomo Martelanac, Leon Mates, Andrej Novak, Dr Rikard Stajner, Dr Radovan Vukadinovic, Cvijetin Job, Miljan Komatina and Ranko Petkovic. Part three will be a chronological review of the emergence and operation of nonalinement.

VJESNIK is to be the publisher. Publication is planned for just after the end of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries, the work of which will be included in the book. It is to be published in Macedonian and Slovene as well as Croatian.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION

LD150124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Yugoslav League of Communists Central Committee Presidency a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria headed by national leadership member in charge of international relations Fawaz Sayag arrived in Belgrade today.

At the Belgrade airport the delegation was welcomed by LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dr Aleksandar Grlickov.

Shortly afterwards the two parties' representatives began talks at the LCY Presidency. The talks focused on international relations and the situation in the world, particularly the nonaligned activities in preparations for the sixth nonaligned conference, the possibilities and roads towards settling the Middle East crisis, and other focuses of crisis in the world.

ROMANIA'S RADULESCU VISITS MONTENEGRO

LD111240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, May 11 (TANJUG)--Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president in the Romanian State Council, yesterday visited earthquake stricken areas in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro. Radulescu has come to Yugoslavia to convey the personal condolences of President Ceausescu, and to express Romania's readiness to extend assistance to Montenegro, much of which was devastated by the earthquake of April 15.

Radulescu was received yesterday by Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of Montenegro.

PRC AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISITS VOJVODINA

LD130456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, May 12 (TANJUG)--President of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Nikola Kmezic today received a Chinese delegation headed by Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Yang Ligong.

At the meeting, both sides discussed the possibilities for expanding cooperation between the economic and trade representatives of China and Yugoslavia generally, and Vojvodina in particular, in the field of food production.

After visiting the "Vrbas" agro-industrial kombinat of Vrbas, Vojvodina--one of the biggest food-producers in Yugoslavia--the Chinese delegation assessed as very favourable the results achieved in Yugoslavia's agro-industrial complex in the struggle for food.

SPILJAK RECEIVES VISITING PRC PATENT DELEGATION

LD120218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, today received Wu Heng, PRC vice minister of the state Scientific and Technological Commission.

Talks were held on the experience of the two countries in stimulating and evaluating creativity in work as an important factor in technological development.

Wu Heng is heading the Chinese delegation which is holding talks with a Yugoslav delegation in the Federal Institute for Patents on questions concerning the normative regulation of protection for inventions and the transfer of technology via patents.

DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS NOVI SAD

LD141652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--Andras Mora, Vojvodina Executive Council vice president, today received a DPRK delegation led by Chong Song-nam, minister for economic relations with foreign countries and chairman of the Korean side of the Yugoslav-DPRK mixed consultative commission for economic cooperation. The guests from the DPRK, who are paying a visit lasting several days to our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, today visited the 46th international agricultural fair in Novi Sad. They were accompanied by Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed consultative commission for economic cooperation.

GEN POTOCAR ARRIVES IN GENEVA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD142058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 14 (TANJUG)--Chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel General Stane Potocar, has arrived on an official return visit to the Swiss Armed Forces. At the Duwendorf military airport General Potocar was welcomed by Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Switzerland Hans Senn and a group of senior officers.

During the visit, General Potocar will tour some institutions [word indistinct] of the Swiss Armed Forces, and will conduct talks with General Senn.

'FORCEFUL' EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED SOUTH OF TITOGRAD

LD141320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--A forceful earthquake, the epicenter of which was about 50 km south of Titograd, was registered by the Titograd seismological station at 1054 this morning. The tremor registered 6.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale between Bar and Ulcinj, and some four degrees in Titograd.

No Casualties

LD141322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Summary] Ulcinj--According to first reports, no one was injured as a result of this morning's earthquake, although some buildings which had already been damaged were affected.

12 MAY EARTHQUAKE DISRUPTS WATER SUPPLY TO CETINJE

AU141152 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Text] Cetinje has been without water since yesterday morning.

Yesterday's earthquake of about 6.5 degrees intensity caused rocks and earth to slide against the installations at Uganjska Vrela from where the town had obtained water during the rains.

MARINC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION ON ECONOMY

LD142332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to a report by the Federal Secretariat for Information, at today's session chaired by Andrej Marinc the Federal Executive Council [SIV] reviewed and adopted a decision on the basic directives and framework of the economic policy of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development for the period from 1981 to 1985. These basic directives, it was stressed at the session, aim to provide a basis for possible development directions and the basic economic policy framework in preparation for the social plan of Yugoslavia and the plans of other planning factors for the period 1981-1985.

The directives state, as was also underlined at the SIV session, that the coordination of particular individual interests, and also the establishment of joint interests in socioeconomic development, must be based on democratic decisionmaking and on the realization of the self-management rights of the working people and citizens, nations and nationalities, republics and autonomous provinces.

It was stressed at the session that the basic directions of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in the coming 5-year period should be: The further development of self-managing socialist relations; more coordinated and stable development; an increase in the standard of living; improvement in the country's economic position in international labor distribution; development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at a more rapid rate than the average for the country as a whole; the strengthening of defense capability and social self-protection; and conservation of the environment.

The SIV concluded that in connection with the directives, the cooperation of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces had been guaranteed through the appropriate interrepublican committee, and also through discussion conducted at an augmented session of the SIV Coordinating Commission, with the participation of the presidents of the executive councils of the republics and provinces; and that the basic orientation of the directives had found support in these bodies. It was also concluded that the directives should be submitted to the SFRY Assembly and to socio-political organizations and federal councils in order that the draft of this decision may be confirmed before the end of June.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES STUDENTS AT KUMROVEC POLITICAL SCHOOL

LD112242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1939 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Kumrovec--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke this evening to the students of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec on the subject of "Tito's Instructions on the Revolution," and on some topical issues of the activity and work of the League of Communists. Mikulic stressed that in his revolutionary activity, Comrade Tito fought for several fundamental goals which he had very clearly defined in the program, and that in the struggle for their implementation he had mobilized all communists, the working class and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Noting that Tito's instructions for the revolution represented the training of the party for revolutionary action and the role of the vanguard of the working class in all the stages of the revolution, brotherhood and unity and equality of nations and nationalities, the construction of democratic and socialist self-managing society, freedom and independence of the country and the policy of nonalinement as well as the implementation of Marx' vision of the armed people, Mikulic stressed that Comrade Tito had never, not even for tactical-political reasons, retreated from these key revolutionary goals.

Stressing the great significance of Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and decisionmaking for the democratization of sociopolitical relations and political and self-managing life, Branko Mikulic siad that this initiative is the fruit of Comrade Tito's profound democratic orientation and work style, which he has been nurturing and developing all his life, and of the need for the further democratization of society's development.

In the words of the chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, any kind of sectarian attitude toward the working people which leads to the isolationsim of party organizations within their own frameworks and problems, is inadmissible for communists. Such phenomena would be damaging to the League of Communists and would be conducive to the strengthening of various nonself-managing tendencies and would only weaken our party's power to act. At the end of his lecture, Branko Mikulic replied to a number of interesting questions put to him by the students of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec.

HODZA SPEAKS AT NOVI SAD AGRICULTURAL FAIR OPENING CEREMONY

LD111824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 11 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Novi Sad, 11 May (TANJUG)--The international agricultural fair which opened today in Novi Sad, capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, was described by vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Fadilj Hodza, as an excellent example of a contribution to the struggle for the new international economic order. Fadilj Hodza said the fair is also contributing to the achievement of the economic goals formulated at the fifth nonaligned summit in Colombo. [Some] 60 countries from all over the world, including 30 developing countries are participating at the fair. A special event entitled "Developing Countries' Day" will be held.

In his address at the opening ceremony, Fadilj Hodza said that food production is an important factor in the struggle for the new world economic order. The gap between developed and developing countries is too wide and it must be prevented from getting even wider, he said, adding that the developing countries must accelerate their growth and strengthen equality in economic relations with developed countries.

Fadilj Hodza also said that Yugoslav farmers are objectively capable of producing sufficient basic agricultural products and raw materials owing to their own resources and scientific achievements and to feed the country's population. He added that conditions exist for part of the surplus to be exported.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES PRESS, RADIO-TV DIRECTORS, EDITORS

LD141608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, met with the directors and chief and foreign editors of the Yugoslav press, the TANJUG news agency and radio and television in Belgrade today. The conversation related to topical international questions and Yugoslavia's foreign policy.